# The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XXXI. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, APRIL 17, 1877. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

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From New York to Bristol (England) direct.
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For Teachers and other Adults.

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Each course will be given in Cambridge, and will last six weeks. The fees are payable in advance, by mail or in person, to Allen Danforth, Bursar, Cambridge.
A circular which gives full information about these courses may be obtained by applying to the Secretary of Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., inclosing a stamped envelope.

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Courses in Chemistry, Pure and Applied, in Civil and in Dynamic Engineering, in Agriculture, Botany, Zoology, Mineralogy, and Geology, and in General Scientific Studies, with English, French, and German, Political Economy, History, etc.
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GREAT
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AT THE LATE HIGHWOOD GALLERY,
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Grand Chances for buyers at their own prices.
SHASTA and 38th STAR
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$100,000 at 7 1-2 per cent.

We have at command a fund amounting to just $100,000, which we can loan on choice RESIDENCES, in sums to suit, not less than $5,000.
We will satisfy any one who will call of our ability to negotiate loans, as above stated, wihtout unnecessary delay.
Alex. S. Porter, Eastern Correspondent, 27 STATE-ST., BOSTON.
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Has money to loan on Real Estate, Produce and Provision, City and County Orders, and Mercantile Paper, and is selling Exchange on all countries.

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The attention of those who have not yet selected a burial-place is invited to

Graceland Cemetery

Among its advantages are, its great natural beauty; an undulating surface and fine trees; a gravelly subsoil, giving perfect underdrainage; living springs of water to supply the lakes which are to be made and which have been begun. The Company owns about 200 acres of land besides that already subdivided. The newer sections, and all those which shall be added in the future, will be maintained on the "lawn plan." Among its lot-holders are a majority of the most prominent citizens of Chicago. It has a large and constantly increasing IMPROVEMENT FUND, controlled by the lot-owners, which will insure the perpetual maintenance of the Cemetery.
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Everything stylish, and reasonable in price.

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WANTED.

We desire to engage at once, or for the 1st of July, a gentleman as a traveling salesman in the wholesale hat business; one that is well acquainted with the trade throughout the central and northern part of Wisconsin. An American preferred. Application must be made in person.
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AT AUCTION. Closing out entire stock of Ranges, Cook and Heating Stoves, at Store 150 Lake-st., to-day at 10 a. m.
A. M. SEARLES, Agent.

## LOUISIANA.

### A Proposition of the Commission Accepted by the Nicholls House.

### Seven Members Seated Subject to Contest to Be Dropped;

### Their Places to Be Filled by Seven Returning-Board Members from the Packard House.

### The Nicholls Legislature Adopts a Very Liberal Platform.

### A Full and Free Acceptance of the Issues of the War.

### Colored People Guaranteed Protection under the Laws.

### Mr. Packard Makes Another Appeal to the President.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

NEW ORLEANS, April 16.—The Democratic caucus is to-night considering an informal proposition of the Commission to this effect, that the Legislature be reorganized with seven Returning-Board members of the Packard House in place of the persons seated under contest by the Nicholls House. The result would be a small Democratic majority in both Houses. An answer will be returned to-night, but the Commission will not sit until to-morrow. If the answer is favorable the Commission will remain here several days to supervise the adjustment. If unfavorable it will leave immediately for Washington. The Commission is not authorized to make an adjustment except with

THE CONSENT OF BOTH PARTIES.

If a sufficient number of the Packard House will not agree to this arrangement, it cannot be made. The longer the Commission stays here, the more probable it becomes that the Packard Government will fall to pieces. Members of the Packard party say they believe the Commission is trying to accomplish its purpose in this way.

LATER.

The proposition to unseat seven members admitted on contest was carried in the Nicholls House caucus to-night. Seven Packard men will be invited to take the vacant seats. This is the first and only concession from the Nicholls side. It will be submitted to the Commission and to the Packard Legislature to-morrow. The concurrence of both bodies is necessary to its adoption.

The Commission is strongly impressed by the conciliatory resolutions promising protection to the negroes and subscribing to the results of the War passed in the Nicholls Senate to-day.

MATTHEWS.

A private letter from Stanley Matthews says that, failing in the adjustment of the Legislature, much dependence will be placed at Washington upon public opinion, and the deliberations of the President will be controlled in a measure by the business interests of the community. Matthews likes the idea of omitting the formal count for Governor and recognizing Nicholls by general consent.

Wayne MacVeagh called on Packard this morning and said there was no truth in the report that a proposition would be made to the Republicans to reorganize the Legislature on the basis of the parish returns

WARMOTH.

The Republican caucus this morning was addressed by Warmoth, who said that Packard was the lawful Governor, but that it was the determination of the President to sacrifice the Republican party here as a political expedient. He denied that he had endeavored to induce members to join the Nicholls Legislature, and pointed to the fact that of the fifteen members who have been known as Warmoth men, and who voted for him as Speaker, but one has gone over to the Nicholls body. He thought the cause of Gov. Packard was hopeless, but advised members to remain in the legal Legislature, as he intended to do himself, and go down with the ship.

GOV. HAWLEY

says that in case of a disagreement the Commissioners will probably report in favor of a withdrawal of troops from the State-House, but not from the city, the intention being to prevent bloodshed at all hazards.

RESOLUTIONS BY THE NICHOLLS LEGISLATURE.

*To the Western Associated Press.*

NEW ORLEANS, April 16.—The Nicholls Senate to-day passed the following joint resolution and preamble, which are a part of the plan of adjustment:

WHEREAS, The people of the State of Louisiana, after years of suffering and misrule, have, with supreme satisfaction, seen the wise determination of President Hayes, as expressed in his inaugural, and already happily executed in South Carolina, to restore local self-government to the Southern States, and peace and prosperity to the whole country, by a return to a rigid following of the wise principles of constitutional Government; therefore,

*Be it resolved*, by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

*First*—That we cordially indorse the policy of the President, as enunciated in his inaugural: we pledge our hearty co-operation, aid, and support in the execution thereof.

*Second*—That the execution of the policy in the State of Louisiana will prove the source of inestimable blessing to her people, lift up their burdened spirits, heal their wounded prosperity, renew their wasted fields, bring happiness to their homes, and give to their whole people, without distinction of race or color, a future of progress as well moral as material.

*Third*—That, as an earnest of our endeavors, we hereby solemnly declare that it is and will be the purpose of the Government of the State of Louisiana, represented by Francis T. Nicholls as its executive head, (1) to accept in good faith the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments of the Constitution of the United States in letter and in spirit; (2) the enforcement of the law rigidly and impartially to the end that violence and crime shall be suppressed and promptly punished, and that peace and order prevail, and that the humblest laborer upon the soil of Louisiana, throughout every parish in the State, of every color, shall receive the full and equal protection of the laws in person, property, and political rights and privileges. (3) To the promotion of the kindly relations between the white and colored citizens of the State upon a basis of justice and mutual confidence.

*Fourth*—The education of all classes of the people being essential to the preservation of free institutions, we do declare our solemn purpose to maintain a system of public schools by an equal and uniform taxation upon property as provided in the Constitution of the State, which shall secure the education of the children of white and colored citizens with equal advantages.

*Fifth*—Desirous of healing the dissensions that have disturbed the State for years past, anxious that the citizens of all political parties may be free from the feverish anxieties of political strife and join hands in honestly restoring the prosperity of Louisiana, the Nicholls Government will discountenance any attempt at persecution from any quarter of individuals for past political conduct.

*Sixth*—That the Governor be requested to forward a copy of these resolutions to the President of the United States.

PACKARD TO THE PRESIDENT.

Packard has sent the following letter to the President:

STATE OF LOUISIANA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, NEW ORLEANS, April 17, 1877.—*To President Hayes, Washington, D. C.*—SIR: It is evident that the Commission sent here by you, intrusted among other points to secure a removal of the obstacles to the acknowledgement of one Government, and failing in that, to accomplish the recognition of a single Legislature as a depository of the representative will of the people of Louisiana, will fail to effect either of these results. The first proposition can be obtained only by the abandonment of one or the other of the claimants to the Gubernatorial chair. The second proposition, involving the unification of the two bodies, each now claiming to be the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, is possible. The plan suggested by the Commission, that 104 members of the Lower House and thirty-three members of the Senate whose election is not disputed should be brought together in one body and the General Assembly thus constituted should pass upon the qualifications of the contested members, and thus reorganized should compose the conflicts in the co-ordinate branches of the Government was acceptable to the Republicans but is said to have been rejected by the Democrats. This plan was understood to emanate from the President, and to embody his ideas of what was just and equitable. The Republicans have indicated a willingness to accede a reorganization of the Legislature on this basis in deference to the President's wishes, even if in so doing they should waive undoubted legal rights. It is presumed that from the President's standpoint that any other Legislative settlement would work injustice to one or the other of the contending parties, and it is not believed that the Administration would sanction injustice. The Republicans were willing to submit the claims of their State Government to the Legislature thus constituted. It is clearly indicated that Gen. Nicholls and his adherents have rejected this proposition mainly because of their fixed belief in the truth of the statement repeatedly made that the Foster-Matthews agreement is eventually in some way to give the Government of the State to the Democracy. If this belief were removed from their minds, perhaps they would not be so defiant, and would accept the adjustment you offer.

The reported purpose of the Administration to carry out the suggestions of Messrs. Foster and Matthews by the withdrawal of the United States troops is a standing menace to the Republicans in this State, and encourages the Democracy to emulate the arrogant policy of Gen. Hampton in South Carolina.

I have received no reply to my letter of the 5th inst., requesting that the instructions of the Commission should be so amended and enlarged as to enable them to inquire and report which of the contending Governments is legally entitled to recognition; whether a legal Supreme Court exists, and who compose it, and whether or not there is an armed insurrection against the lawful Government. I therefore most respectfully renew that request in view of the rejection by any political opponents of the reasonable proposition above referred to, made by the President through the Commission. Your Excellency cannot fail to perceive that in thus expressing my willingness to submit my claims to a Commission appointed without solicitation on my part, or without either myself or any of my friends having any voice in its selection, it at least manifests a confidence in the justice of my claims. Under present instructions the Commission is charged with the investigation of matters not essential. Why should instructions be withheld which would enable it to report upon matters essential to the ascertainment of the legality of one or other Government claiming recognition from the President, one of which must be entitled thereto under the provisions of the Constitution of the country.

The Commission thus far, in its relations to the Republican party, has only suggested methods which directly tend to an abandonment of the contest irrespective of right or justice. I respectfully submit that the questions at issue in Louisiana cannot be disposed of by mere expedients. The claims of individuals to office are of little consequence when weighed against the rights and liberty of a majority of the people. If a lawful Government in Louisiana can be overthrown by domestic violence with the consent of the Federal Government, originally called into existence for the express purpose, amongst others, of preventing such occurrence, what State in the Union may not hereafter be subject to similar revolutions? Are the American people willing to see this precedent established?

Earnestly requesting your immediate action on the facts presented, I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed) S. B. PACKARD, Governor.

A CONCESSION.

Members of the Nicholls House are in caucus to-night considering the adjustment proposals, which are that the present organization of the Legislature shall remain intact, the roll to be called to be the same as that called by Clerk Trezevant on the first day of the assembling of the Nicholls Legislature at St. Patrick's Hall, omitting the names of seven members who have since been seated subject to contest. The House roll will include sixty-two Democrats and fifty-seven Republicans, one Democratic member having died.

It is understood this arrangement is satisfactory to the Commission and to the Conservatives.

The Commission, it is stated, advised the President of the acceptance of this plan by the Nicholls Government, and will await the President's approval before submitting the matter to the Packard Legislature.

STILL WAITING.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16.—The President has received only one communication from the Louisiana Commissioners, and that was on Thursday last, giving an account of the progress of affairs up to that time, and asking for additional instructions, which were promptly forwarded. They did not modify the original instructions, but were merely explanatory of certain portions of them in regard to which the Commission desired further information. The President has no intimation as to when the Commission will return to Washington, but the opinion is expressed that they may complete their business so as to return here by Saturday or Monday next. There is no doubt that the troops will be withdrawn from New Orleans, as intimate friends of the President say that it is not to be expected that he will pursue in Louisiana a course different from that in South Carolina, but it is an open question when it will be best to act. It is the desire of the President that the Commission shall have the fullest opportunity for the completion of their work.

## METROPOLITAN WHISKY.

### Sudden Increase of the Number of Inns in the Big Cities—Inquietude of the Keepers of the Crathur.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

NEW YORK, April 16.—The temperance people are gathering evidence against various saloonkeepers here and in Brooklyn, but the police cannot be induced to move. To-night there was a large meeting, at which Chancellor Crosby presided and spoke, the object being to send a committee to Albany to oppose the liquor-dealers and pray the Legislature to leave the law as it is. On the part of the dealers, many are preparing to comply with the law requiring a man who sells liquor in small quantities to keep an inn, in which there shall be accommodations for three or more travelers. One enterprising dealer has arranged three beds in his saloon. Another has hired a stable near his saloon, put up some bunks, calls his place a hotel, and charges $10 a night for the privilege of sleeping between rows of hogsheads. While men of this sort are pretending to be free from anxiety concerning what the Corporation Attorney, Mr. Mundy, or Oliver Colter will do, their frequent reference to these persons betray a degree of concern they cannot hide. Some of them say they have been assured by the Mayor that no suits have been instituted against the dealers, but that all interference will be suspended until the Legislature shall decide whether the law of 1857 shall remain in force or be amended to legalize the acts of the Excise Commissioners.

## CAPITAL AND LABOR.

### Strike of the Engineers on the Philadelphia & Reading.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 16.—All probability of a reconciliation between the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad and its Brotherhood Engineers was removed to-day by a published statement of President Gowen, to the effect that the war upon the Union men in his employ admitted of no compromise. The preparations made by J. E. Wooten, General Manager of the road, on Sunday night were as complete as possible under the circumstances, and kept the passenger-trains to-day running on time. The coal-trains on the main line, and several freight-trains on the upper laterals, did not run for want of engineers. In an interview with Mr. Woolten to-night, he stated that nearly the whole schedule of the main line and branches would be filled to-morrow, new engineers and firemen to the number of about 200 having been sent up from this city. Several engines were "burnt out" at Harrisburg, Reading, and Perkiomen this morning on account of the inexperienced men just employed, entailing upon the Company a loss of about $10,000. The strikers were joined to-day by twenty non-Union men from the Norristown & Germantown Branch, and eighteen conductors and brakemen from the main line.

## THE STRAITS.

DETROIT, April 16.—A dispatch from Point St. Ignace says: "We consider the straits will open to-day. Think a boat can pass through with very little trouble. There was a heavy rain-storm last night from the southwest. Row-boats passed to and from the island yesterday. The ice from the eastward seems all to pass through this channel to the westward with the current. Calm, cloudy; 53 degrees above. Think boats can safely leave Detroit and get through from to-day by all appearances."

## ON THE MARCH.

### European Advices Mostly of a Warlike Character.

### The Russian Army Believed to Be Moving Toward the Pruth.

### A Formal Declaration of War Expected in a Few Days.

### Austria Likely to Become Involved in the Struggle.

### The Invasion of Bosnia by Austrian Troops Considered Probable.

### An Intense War Feeling Manifested at St. Petersburg.

## THE EAST.

THE WORK OF THE DIPLOMAT ENDED.

VIENNA, April 16.—A telegram from St. Petersburg states that the diplomatic campaign is finally terminated.

AUSTRIA.

The question of mobilization is still in suspense in Austria.

LONDON, April 16.—The *Daily Telegraph's* Vienna dispatch remarks: "It is feared Austria will not be able long to remain an indifferent spectator. The attitude she is preparing to assume is one of defensive neutrality. The influence of the Russian Slav Committee extends almost to Austria's frontier, and Austrian statesmen, who consider its vicinity a permanent peril, are bent on checking its progress, and are taking steps to annihilate its effects on the Slav population."

INTENSE WAR FEELING.

The *Daily News'* St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphs: "The war feeling here is intense. There never was such a popular war as this one will be. We have no brag, no bluster, no excitement in the streets, no processions, no singing, no shouting, but a quiet resolution is depicted on every face, and is manifest in everybody's language."

DISPATCH TO OUR NAVY DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16.—A telegram received at the Navy Department from Lieutenant Commander Henry H. Gorringe, commanding the United States steamer Gettysburg at Constantinople, refers briefly to the condition of affairs there, states that war is imminent, and announces that the Russian Embassy was to leave Constantinople to-day.

A TURKISH BID FOR SYMPATHY.

LONDON, April 17—5 a. m.—A dispatch from Vienna says it is rumored that the Porte shows an inclination to offer voluntarily to cede to Austria certain districts in Herzegovina which will increase the strategical importance of Dalmatia.

THE AUSTRIAN ARMY.

The Buda-Pesth *Correspondent* says the reports of impending mobilization of the Austro-Hungarian army are untrue. Bosnian refugees now in Austrian territory number 110,000, who cost their entertainers 800,000 florins per month. If in consequence of the insurrection this number should be doubled, Austria might be compelled to cross the frontier with an armed force to localize the insurrection. With this view Count Izapary has received orders to make every preparation at the frontier for such necessity.

DECLARATION OF WAR PREDICTED.

LONDON, April 17—5 a. m.—A St. Petersburg special states that Gen. Ignatieff will accompany the Czar to Kischeneff.

A dispatch from Pesth says it is expected that war will be declared at Kischeneff April 21.

RUSSIAN TROOPS MOVING.

A *Times'* dispatch from Vienna says, according to the *Political Correspondence*, the four corps in Bessarabia had orders to begin a movement to the Pruth April 13, while two corps are marching to take their places in Bessarabia. A correspondent of the *Fremdenblatt* confirms that report. The right wing, which is the weakest portion, crosses Duicester at Choteyna, and goes along the Austrian frontier to Paskany. The centre goes by rail to Paskany. The left wing, the strongest, will cross the Danube between Remi and Ismail.

WILL AUSTRIA BE INVOLVED?

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says it is a mistake to think that the Turks would greet the Austrians as allies and allow them to penetrate into Bosnia without striking a blow. Such resistance would be an ephemeral struggle, but would necessitate a declaration of war by Austria. The entry of Austria on the scene would be looked upon as the signal for wide conflagrations.

LATEST.

A Belgrade special to the *Times* announces that Gen. Fadieff, a Russian Panslavist, has arrived here, and his visit is regarded as significant.

A Vienna correspondent says the Czar is expected to stay at Tacheneff several days.

Extensive floods prevail between Unghenni and Jossy. The Pruth is much swollen.

The railway from Unghemie to Kischeneff, on which the army depends, is in a very insecure state, and engineers apprehend great difficulties in keeping up the service during the passage of the troops.

WHY TURKEY IS NOT AFRAID.

*Dispatch to New York Herald.*

PARIS, April 14.—The defiant attitude of Turkey is explained in private letters from Constantinople. The Ottomans are rendered confident by assurances that Poland, the Crimea, the Caucasus, Persia, and even India, will furnish moral and material aid against Russia in the course of the impending war.

WHAT RUSSIA MUST HAVE TO WIN.

*Dispatch to New York Herald.*

PARIS, April 14.—With reference to what guarantee Russia must have before dreaming of success in war against Turkey, a correspondent from Pera says:

Respecting war opinion is divided. That Russia will ever be so rash as to attack Turkey without being sure of the neutrality of Austria and Germany seems to many impossible. Neither is it clear, especially after Prince Bismarck's resumption of office, how Russia can ever have a firm reliance on that neutrality. On the other hand, no one supposes that Turkey will begin hostilities, so we are at a dead-lock. Before the middle or the end of May those in whose hands are for the moment the destinies of mankind—the Czar and Prince Bismarck—can make up their minds. In order to occupy the Danube Russia must reckon with Germany. The way to Constantinople lies through Berlin. The present position is, that if war breaks out the result may be the extension of the Russian Empire to the Danube, the Bosphorus, the Taurus Mountains, and the Euphrates, and the amalgamation of 100,000,000 men of the Sclavic nation. Can Germany or any European State look on and acquiesce in such a consummation?

## GREAT BRITAIN.

THE EASTERN QUESTION IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

LONDON, April 16.—In the House of Lords Earl Granville criticised the Government's policy touching the Eastern question. He said the protocol was nearly the same as the Berlin memorandum. Why did not the Government accept that? The united action of Europe at that time might have prevented war. Neither Russia nor Turkey had then taken an irretraceable position. He attacked the Ministers' boasts about raising England's position abroad, which now subject them to ridicule, and he advocated European concert for the better government of Turkey.

Earl Derby, replying to Earl Granville, vindicated the signing of the protocol. He refused to present the first drafts of the protocol because Count Schouvaloff objected to their being made public. Count Schouvaloff was questioned whether Russia was prepared to disarm if England signed, and said, "That depended on Turkey's attitude." England declared that she signed with that object. If that object were not gained the document should not be made to serve another purpose. England attempted mediation between Russia and Turkey, but when one Power refused mediation, it mattered not what form was chosen. If England had not signed the protocol all the responsibility for war would have been thrown upon her.

Lord Derby vindicated the protocol. He said he believed the House would agree with him that under existing circumstances it was best not to say anything concerning the future.

CABLE RATES.

The Direct Cable officials announce that the following rule will come into force on the 1st of May with regard to press matter: A special rate of 25 cents gold per word will be charged for press messages containing political and general news for publication expressed in plain and unabbreviated language between the United Kingdom and New York and Canada, except for press messages to be forwarded when the cables are not otherwise occupied, the rates for which will be 12½ cents gold per word.

## GERMANY.

BISMARCK.

LONDON, April 16.—Prince Bismarck has left Berlin for Varzin.

LEDOCHOWSKI.

PARIS, April 16.—Cardinal Ledochowski's extradition was really demanded and granted by the Italian Government, but the Pope gave him an asylum at the Vatican.

## CRIME.

### FALSE PRETENSES.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

DETROIT, Mich., April 16.—The preliminary examination of W. D. Morton, who failed some weeks ago, and was arrested on a charge of false pretenses, took place to-day in the Police Court. Charles F. Livermore, Cashier of the Michigan Central Railroad, testified to purchasing from the defendant two drafts of $10,000, on assurances of the latter that he had ample funds to his credit in New York, which drafts were returned protested. Mr. G. V. N. Lothrop, counsel of the Michigan Central Road, testified to interviews with Morton just before and after his failure, in the latter of which the defendant admitted that his original representations were not true. Counsel for the defense then said that they were prepared with a valid defense, which they would submit to a jury, and, therefore, asked a transfer of the case to the Recorder's Court. This disposition was then made of the matter.

### A CONVICT KILLED.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

NEW YORK, April 16.—Michael Adams, a keeper at the Blackwell's-Island Penitentiary, shot and killed a colored convict named Charles Brooks this afternoon. A gang of ninety convicts was unloading the Street Bureau scows. While Adams stood on the dock giving instructions Brooks crept behind him and struck him with a shovel. Adams ran a few paces from the dock, followed by Brooks. As the latter raised his shovel to hit the keeper again, Adams fired three shots, one hitting the negro in the right side and killing him almost instantly. There was danger of a general riot among the convicts for a moment as Adams retreated, but the other keepers did not flinch, and subdued the men by a prompt show of revolvers on every side.

### A NARROW ESCAPE.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 16.—To-night, as Jacob Hammiller, collector for Best's Brewing Company, was passing a strip of woods on the Kilbourn road near the city, he was fired on by an unknown party, the ball penetrating his clothing and being stopped by a large book in the breast-pocket of his coat. The object of the attack is supposed to have been robbery, as Hammiller had a large sum of money which he had collected. It is supposed some tramp had seen the money paid him and followed to murder him and secure the cash.

### FORGERS.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

NEW YORK, April 6.—Horace E. Brown, the broker charged with having aided in the utterance of a $64,000 forged check on the Union Trust Company, to-day positively identified Frederick Elliott, one of the forgers of Turkish bonds, as the young man who brought the check to Maxwell. Brown thought he had seen Becker, another of the forgers, in Mr. Chadwick's office. The examination of the case continues to-morrow.

### BOLD ROBBERY.

BOSTON, Mass., April 16.—Charles Gorrey, of No. 493 Washington street, this morning purchased $9,600 in United States bonds, and was followed to his store by three men, two of whom engaged his attention while the third stole the bonds from Gorrey's coat, which was hanging near by. No clew to the thieves as yet.

### BULLETS OMITTED.

CINCINNATI, O., April 16.—Two men named Tate and Dodson, of this city, attempted to settle a quarrel over a woman by fighting a duel this afternoon back of Ludlow, Ky. The principals were in earnest and exchanged two shots, but the seconds had carefully omitted bullets, and no damage was done. No arrests.

### CONVICT SHOT.

NEW YORK, April 16.—Charles Brooks, a colored convict on Blackwell's Island, in attempting to escape to-day made an assault upon the keeper. The latter drew a pistol and fired, killing Brooks instantly.

### TO BE EXECUTED.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., April 16.—Jack Kehoe, a "Molly Maguire," was this morning sentenced to be hung for the murder of F. W. S. Langdon, committed at Audenried in 1862.

### HOMICIDE.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 16.—Morris Taylor fatally shot Andrew Grier yesterday.

## MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., April 16.—The city election to-day resulted in the choice of Thomas J. Bunn, Democrat, over Dr. John L. White, Republican. Vote, 1,338 to 1,196. Party lines were not closely drawn, each man working among his friends. The Aldermen elected are: First Ward, N. Sweeny, Republican; Second, John Trotter, Democrat; Third, W. W. Stevenson, Democrat; Fourth, P. Rockwell, Republican; Fifth, D. Hegarty, Democrat; Sixth, David Kean, Republican.

The proposition to build a City-Hall was voted down by a heavy majority.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

MENDOTA, Ill., April 16.—At the first meeting of the newly-elected City Council, the following officers were appointed: W. Evans, City Attorney; Thomas Forrestall, City Marshal; J. O. Sandford, City Clerk; J. L. Watkins, Treasurer. Saloon licenses were warmly discussed, with reference to a reduction, but were retained at last year's rate,—$200 a year.

## SUICIDE.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

FORT WAYNE, Ind., April 16.—To-day a leading citizen of Van Wert, O., C. Knapp, committed suicide by shooting himself in the head with a revolver. He had been ill several days with neuralgia, which greatly depressed him, but this morning he was able to go to his store, and about an hour after his arrival he committed the deed which ended his life.

## THE SOUTHERN HOTEL.

### Proceedings of the Coroner's Inquest Yesterday at St. Louis.

### A Pot-Washer Seen Carrying a Flambeau Through the Basement.

### The Day's Search for Bodies in the Ruins Entirely Unsuccessful.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, April 16.—The Coroner's inquest in the Southern Hotel fire case began to-day. The jury was sworn over the body of Kate Nolan, one of the servants in the house, which has been kept in the cooling-room of the Morgue for that purpose. They then repaired to the Grand Jury room in Four Courts building, and had a long discussion on the question whether their sessions should be private or public. It was finally decided to admit one reporter from each paper in the city and the Associated Press, one representative of the Fire Department and insurance companies, Bestin, Darling & Co., proprietors of the hotel, and Robert Campbell, owner of the property. The jury then proceeded to business.

The first witness was Joseph Pulitzer, a boarder in the house. He roomed on the fifth floor; was awakened at half-past 1 o'clock by shrieks of women; jumped up, rushed into the hall, which was full of smoke; assisted some ladies to the parlor floor; met George Darling, one of the proprietors, who was telling the ladies on the parlor floor there was no danger; it was only smoke, and they could go back to their rooms. Witness then returned to his room, finished dressing, and left the house. So far as he knew no alarm was sounded in the house; only heard the shrieks of women; believed their cries saved hundreds of lives; had been in many hotels, but never saw so many appliances for the prevention of fires as in the Southern Hotel. There were no engines on the ground when he first left his room, but they were arriving when he reached the street.

J. Russell, chief engineer, substantially repeated his statement, already telegraphed. He slept on the fifth floor; was aroused by smoke and screams of women; made his way to the engine-room as fast as possible; found the fire in the store-room; efforts had been made to subdue it by the hotel fireman, Thomas Haley, and other employes. An attempt to put the fire out was continued after he arrived, but it gained on them so rapidly that in eight minutes he and others were forced to leave the basement to save their lives. They threw water into the store-room with hose attached to pumps run by the engine. When he left the basement he looked up and saw the upper stories of the hotel were burning. There was no special watchmen in the basement-floor, but there was one on the office-floor, whose duty it was to watch the whole house. Capt. Warner's orders to the witness were to discharge any employe caught smoking in the basement. It was twenty minutes past 1 by his watch when he reached the engine-room; remained there eight to ten minutes. When he entered the engine-room the fire had gained such headway that no number of engines could have put it out. No Fire-Department in the world could have subdued it.

Thomas Haley, fireman, Walter Murphy, coal-passer, Fred Wagner, steam-pipe fitter, and one or two other employes, testified to having assisted in the efforts to put out the fire in the store-room, an corroborated Russell's testimony as to the condition of things.

Thomas Haley stated, in addition to his other testimony, that at about 8 o'clock in the evening he saw a man, a pot-washer in the hotel, whose name he did not know, go to the door of the store-room with a burning paper in his hand. He seemed to be searching for the keyhole of the door. Supposing he had a right there, he did not interfere with him.

Adjourned.

The jury is composed of six well-known and substantial citizens, to-wit: Gen. John McNeil, foreman; Sylvester H. Laflin, George Bain, Walter C. Carr, Charles W. Irwin, and Jacob Tamm.

Coroner Auler conducted the examination of the witnesses, and he and the jurymen express a determination to go to the bottom of the matter, and bring out every fact possible regarding the origin of the fire, its management by the Fire Department, and the conduct of the proprietors of the hotel.

The search for bodies in the ruins continued to-day with unabated vigor, but none were found.

Considerable more property of various descriptions was discovered in a badly damaged condition, and the safe of the hotel was nearly unearthed. It will no doubt be taken out to-morrow.

### OCEAN WRECKS.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 16.—The three-masted schooner Charles E. Elmer, loaded with molasses, is ashore off Topsail Sound bottom upward. The cargo and vessel are a total loss. A log-book picked up, supposed to belong to that vessel, showed that the crew consisted of sixteen men. It is thought all were lost.

A schooner loaded with lumber is ashore near Rich Inlet. The vessel is broken in two, and, with the cargo, is a total loss. It is feared the crew were all lost.

### DIED FROM GRIEF.

BALTIMORE, April 16.—Last evening James Abbott and wife, living at No. 180 Lee street, while visiting, were called home by the announcement that their daughter, aged 18, was dying. Returning, they found their daughter dead. Mrs. Abbott was so affected she fell to the floor a corpse.

## FIRES.

### CHICAGO.

The alarm from Box 121 at 8:45 last evening was false.

A still alarm to Engine Company No. 6 at 12:35 yesterday afternoon was caused by an incipient fire in the rag-shop and residence of G. Rashman, No. 574 Canal street. Cause a defective chimney. Damage nominal.

A still alarm to Engine Company No. 21 at 1:30 yesterday afternoon was caused by a fire at No. 624 State street, owned by Robert Watson and occupied as a barber-shop by Max Daus. Damage to building and furniture, $100.

### AT LUDINGTON, MICH.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

LUDINGTON, Mich., April 16.—Mr. St. Peter's store was partially destroyed by fire last night. Cause, incendiary. Moss Simons was nearly suffocated, and was carried out insensible. Insured in the Underwriters' for $400. Loss about covered.

### AT ASHLAND, O.

CINCINNATI, O., April 16.—The fire at Ashland, O., Saturday night destroyed the brick block adjoining the Miller Hotel. The fire is supposed to be the work of tramps, a number of whom were arrested during the fire. Loss, $60,000; insurance, $20,000.

### AT ILLIOPOLIS, ILL.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 16.—The residence of A. C. Ford, at Illiopolis, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss, $2,500; no insurance. It caught from a defective flue, while the family were at church.

### NEAR LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 16.—The shingle mill of Huyck & Griffin, near this city, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning.

## FAILED TO GERMINATE.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., April 16.—It is now ascertained beyond a doubt that the grasshopper eggs in this section are unproductive. Careful experiments have been made, and, in addition, the weather of the past few days has been warm enough to have hatched them by the million had the eggs been good, but not one of the pests can be found. Farmers are generally jubilant, and a big crop of everything is looked for in Southeastern Kansas.

# THE COUNCIL.

## Report of Gen. Sooy Smith on the Crib.

### The Crib Proper Sound as a Rock, and No Fears Entertained for It.

### But the Superstructure Would Be Decidedly Improved by a Protection.

### So the Water-Supply Is Safe Enough, but the Crib-Keeper May Come to Grief.

### The Canvassing of the Vote Cast at the Recent Election Begun.

### The Seventh Ward Aldermanic Business Sent to the Judiciary Committee and Corporation Counsel.

## THE CRIB.

REPORT OF GEN. SMITH.

The Council met yesterday afternoon in regular session, Ald. Aldrich presiding.

The Finance Committee, to whom was referred the matter of the condition of the crib, reported that they had employed Gen. Sooy Smith, the marine engineer, and two submarine divers, who had visited the crib in company with the Committee, and made the necessary examinations. Attached to the report of the Committee was the following communication from Gen. Smith:

"*To His Honor the Mayor and the Finance Committee:* In compliance with your request I have visited and thoroughly inspected the crib protecting the inlets of the tunnels which supply the City of Chicago with water. In this examination, made in your presence, I had the assistance of two experienced, competent, and reliable divers,—Peter E. Falcon and Frank L. Hill,—both of whom had previously examined the crib, and whose sworn statements of the results of their inspection I have the honor to submit herewith. I have also carefully reviewed the plans and descriptions of the crib contained in the annual reports of Mr. E. S. Chesbrough, City Engineer, and calculated the weight and the strength of the structure, and the force of the waves which it has to resist. I beg leave to submit the following report of the results of the examinations and calculations."

Then follows a decription of the crib, as taken from the eighth annual report of the City Engineer.

Further on in the report from which this description is taken,

THE "EXPERIENCE"

above referred to is related as follows, a storm having occurred during the placing of the crib in position, and while the contractors were engaged in filling the compartments of the breakwater with stone:

"This storm continued for three days, and threatened before it abated to do serious, if not fatal, injury to the crib. In order to hold it in position as firmly as possible, the wrecking-pump was kept at work to fill it with water, the stone thrown in previously not being sufficient to hold it down. During the height of the storm every wave caused a perceptible rocking of the crib. The angle-joints of the middle and inner walls began to separate, and for a time caused intense anxiety. When the storm was over two of the inner angle-joints had parted an inch on top, and the entire crib had worked against wind and wave thirteen feet, and the northwest angle was three and one-half feet lower than the southeast. The great difficulty there would have been in restoring the crib to its exact position, and the fear that there might be another storm meantime prevented any attempt of the kind from being made. The very slight deflection thus rendered necessary in the line of the tunnel was of no practical importance whatever, though regretted, and the variation of the sides of the crib from perpendicular, though a constant eye-sore, did not affect its stability. The filling of the crib with stones was proceeded with as fast as the contractors could, and since it was completed, about the middle of August, no variation whatever in the position of the structure has ever been perceived. A slight tremor is sometimes felt during severe storms and when large fields of ice are passing. The rubbing of field ice against the crib is occasionally accompanied with a fearful noise. At such times the crib appears to a spectator upon it to be an immense plow moving through the ice. On several occasions the broken masses lodged in the south side of the crib, forming banks several hundred feet long and reaching from the bottom of the lake to ten or fifteen feet above the surface.

"The foregoing description of the crib and of some of the circumstances attending the placing of it in position is reproduced here in order that the plan of its construction may be understood, and some idea formed of the trials to which it has been subjected and the forces which it has to resist.

THE TWO DESTRUCTIVE AGENCIES

which might, if not provided against, speedily destroy the crib, are ice and wave-action, and it is with these that we must deal in the present discussion. The part of the structure under water can never decay, and that above water can be renewed as often as this may prove necessary. The ice or waves, if they ever destroy the crib, may do so either by overturning the entire structure, or pushing it bodily out of position, or they may break it up piecemeal. So long as the crib has strength enough to cut through the ice-fields as they move, it simply has this cutting to do, and is not called upon to resist their momentum. That it is capable of thus cutting through the ice the experience of the nine winters during which it has stood satisfactorily proves. It is almost impossible that there can ever be any very dangerous combination of ice and wave-action in this part of Lake Michigan, for before the waves acquire height sufficient to make them formidable they completely break up the ice-fields and reduce them to harmless fragments. The ice-fields driven by winds which are not strong enough to raise the waves to any considerable height move with a very moderate velocity, and are cut through by the crib when they strike it, as set forth in the description already quoted.

"The Waugoshance light-house, standing two and one-half miles from shore at the western entrance of the Straits of Mackinaw, stands upon a crib that was about 100 feet square, and which was without any protection for twenty years. It successfully withstood the action of the ice during all this time, though from the greater thickness of the ice in that locality its action was much more severe than it is likely to be in the vicinity of the crib. The injury from the cutting action of the ice near the water-surface is very easily prevented or repaired. The interior construction of the Waugoshance crib was very similar to that of the one under discussion. The numerous piles constructed by the United States Engineers in the various lake harbors—our own included—may also be cited as examples to prove the sufficiency of these structures to resist the ice action to which they are exposed.

THE WAVES.

"The greatest height of sea-waves, as given by Scoresby, is forty-three feet. Their greatest length is estimated at 560 feet, which corresponds to a speed of about fifty feet per second (Rankine), and the greatest force of sea-waves, as observed by Thomas Stevenson at Skerryvose Light-House during storms, was about 6,000 pounds per square foot. The greatest height of the lake-waves at the crib probably does not exceed ten feet, but we will assume it to be fifteen feet. This corresponds with a speed of forty-five feet per second, as determined by Rankine's rule for the velocity of waves where the depth of the water is slight in comparison with the length of the wave. If we use his rule for the speed of waves in deep water, we shall get a much less velocity. I also assume that the high sea-waves and the low lake-waves are similar in the forms of their cross-sections. The slight inaccuracy in this assumption is unfavorable to the crib, and is therefore on the side of safety. Determining in this way the masses of the waves, and having their velocities and the force of the sea-waves, we determine the force of the lake-waves on the principle that the forces of the waves are proportional to their masses into the squares of their velocities. This method of calculation gives us 525 pounds per square foot as the force of a lake-wave fifteen feet high. It is not pretended that this method is rigidly accurate, nor anything better than an approximation. But it must be noted that its inaccuracies all tend to give us a larger instead of a smaller result for the force of the wave which we are endeavoring to determine. The sea water is moreover heavier than that of the lake in the proportion of 64.05 to 62.425, which gives the sea-wave greater strength than a lake-wave having the same magnitude and velocity. That 525 pounds per square foot is a near approximation to the greatest force of a lake-wave I am convinced by observations which I have made of the movement of masses of stone by the lake-waves at different points on the lakes, particularly at Waugoshance, Mich., and Oswego, N. Y. But for greater safety in the conclusion reached by the present discussion let it be assumed that this force is nearly double the above amount, or 1,000 pounds per square foot.

THE RESISTANCE.

"And let us suppose that the wave approaches the crib on a line bisecting one of its angles, and strikes a plane surface, which represents the vertical cross-section of the crib taken through the two angles adjacent to this one. This plane-surface will be 91 feet in length, and it will receive the shock of the wave on that portion of its surface which extends from a horizontal line 7½ feet above to one 7½ feet below water-surface. The area of the surface struck will therefore be 15x91 feet, or 1,365 square feet, and the total force of the blow will be equal to 1,365 multiplied by 1,000 pounds, or 1,365,000 pounds; which tends to overturn the crib about the side which is parallel with the assumed plane of impact. The horizontal centre line of the wave will be at or near the water-surface, and if we suppose its entire force concentrated upon this line its lever-arm will be thirty-four feet, as the bottom of the crib is about that depth below water-surface. The movement of the force of the wave tending to overturn the crib will therefore be 1,365,000 multiplied by 34, or 46,410,000 pounds. The weight of the crib, after deducting that of the water displaced by it, is, as nearly as I can determine it, 11,139,262 pounds. This acts to prevent overturn about the axis, already considered, with a lever-arm of forty feet, which is the diameter of the circle inscribed within the outer pentagon of the base. The movement of the weight is therefore 11,139,262 multiplied by 40, or 445,570,480, or nearly ten times that of the force tending to overturn the crib. The friction of masonry on wet clay is equal to one-third of its weight. That of a substructure like the crib will be at least as great, so that if we take no account of the inequalities of the bottom of the crib formed by the bottom timbers, and none of the resistance of the clay in which the crib is imbedded,—and quite deeply on some of its sides as the soundings show,—we shall still have for the resistance of the crib to sliding 11,139,262 (the weight of the crib) divided by three, or 3,713,087 pounds, or nearly three times the force of the wave, which we found to be 1,365,000, supposing it to strike a plane surface normal to the line of its direction, instead of striking two planes inclined to it, in which case—the actual one—the force of the wave is of course much less. Hence we perceive that there is not the slightest danger that the crib will be pushed out of position, nor overturned bodily, by the highest waves that are ever likely to run in the vicinity in which it stands.

SOUNDINGS RECENTLY TAKEN

quite around the crib, as well as the examinations by the divers, who walked entirely around it, show that there is no undermining going on, and on three sides of the crib the water is of less depth than it was before the crib was placed in position, the water being on these sides 24 feet, 16 feet, and 25¼ in depth, respectively. This shoaling is no doubt due in greater part to the earth dumped overboard from the crib during the construction of the new lake tunnel. But it shows that no washing-out is going on.

NOW, RETURNING TO THE DESCRIPTION OF THE DETAILS OF CONSTRUCTION

of the crib, it is evident that great care was taken to so brace and tie the structure as to give it excellent bond and very great strength. The outer faces are securely tied along six vertical lines by twelve-inch timbers dove-tailed into the timbers of these faces, and immovably fixed to the middle and inner walls of the crib. The outer angles of the work are further strengthened by vertical timbers and angle-irons, and by bolts running through each alternate course of face-timbers back through the middle walls where the strain is greatest. The compartments into which the interior of the crib is divided by the cross-walls and ties described, are smaller than those which exist in any crib-work on the lakes with which I am familiar, though I have given attention to this kind of work during the last twenty-three years. That the crib, while but partially filled with stone, should have endured the rocking and pounding of a storm that continued for three days with no injury but a slight opening of some of the joints of the angles of the middle and inner walls should alone inspire great confidence in its strength. During this rocking and pounding, as the crib did not rest on the bottom when considerably careened, the lowest side occupied somewhat the position of a beam supported at the ends and bearing a load equally distributed. The deflection of the side at the centre would tend to produce the opening of the joints that was observed. This strain and the deflection and opening of joints consequent upon it would be greatly diminished, if not entirely removed, when the crib reached a firm bearing and assumed a nearly upright position. No strain tending to bulge the sides of the crib remained after it had been completely filled and sunk to an even bearing, except the central pressure due to the stone filling and to the weight of the superstructure since built, and resting partly upon this stone filling. It is difficult to reach a precise determination of

THE LATERAL PRESSURE

in the case of stone. And it is quite certain that the stone thrown into the compartments of the breakwater had so adjusted themselves to each other as to form a tolerably stable mass before the masonry superstructure, which now surmounts the crib, was erected. The bowlders were removed and the foundation of a protecting wall was sunk surrounding the brick tower of the Waugoshance Light-House within six feet of the tower and to a depth of six feet below its foundation, without any disturbance of the rounded bowlders upon which it rests. So that in this case, though very heavily loaded, the bowlders seemed to exert no lateral pressure. It is almost certain that there is no considerable lateral pressure exerted by the stone filling the compartments of the breakwater; and it is absolutely certain that they exert no such pressure as the walls of the structure, tied and braced as they are, are not abundantly able to resist, for if the stone was replaced by a filling of plastic material, such as clay or sand saturated with water, the walls would hold it without bulging, even if it had the same weight as the stone. If any such bulging had taken place at any time since the crib was built, which was local in character and not a movement or bending of a whole side, the spikes of the outside planking, and the planking itself, would have been started. And if there was any working of the joints of the structure, this would be apparent from openings in these joints, and such disturbance would be particularly noticeable at the ends of the dove-tails, where these are visible. The divers testify that the planking of the sides of the crib, below the ice-action, is as perfect as it was the day it was put on, and that wherever any joints in the main timbers of the structure are visible these are as perfect and close as they were in the beginning. Even the oakum remains in the seams, and the paint still adheres to the timbers in places where it was used in making water-tight joints.

NO BULGING OR DISPLACEMENT

of the walls of the breakwater could anywhere be discovered under water-surface and that none has occurred since the building of the masonry superstructure is further manifest from the fact that the lower courses of this superstructure are entirely undisturbed. The structure is certainly heavily jarred by the stroke of the waves; but that it does not oscillate under these blows is evident from the condition of these courses of masonry and of the brick tower, which is not cracked, and absolutely so, from the fact that light iron work attached to the crib and crossing almost in contact with the cylinders sunk in the inside compartment, and entirely detached from the crib, never comes in contact with these cylinders, and never changes its distance from them appreciably, as I was informed by Mr. Kalstrom, keeper of the crib. No serious consequences need be apprehended from shocks produced by forces which the strength of the crib is abundantly sufficient to resist.

"There seems, therefore, to be no well-grounded reason for apprehension that the crib will be destroyed piecemeal. What has thus far been said has no reference to the under-water portion of the work, upon the permanency of which depends the safety of the cylinders through which flows the entire water supply of the city. And the city is to be congratulated for the skill, care, and acquaintance with the best methods of construction then known, which its engineer, Mr. E. S. Chesbrough, evinced in the design and execution of this work, which constitutes so vital a part of the water-supply system of the City of Chicago.

"In the plan and construction of

THE MASONRY SUPERSTRUCTURE,

commencing near the water surface, other considerations than those of permanency seem to have governed. From the best information I have been able to get from the plans placed in my possession, I judge the walls of this superstructure to be ten feet in thickness, faced on the outside with stone and on the inside with brick. The three lower courses of masonry in the outer facing are of granite. All the rest of it is of Lemont limestone. The granite blocks seem to be of sufficient size, but so roughly dressed that they could not be closely laid, there being openings in the beds and joints, from many of which the mortar is now gone, and from half an inch to one and a half inches in width. The divers report openings between the bottom course of this granite and the wood-work of the crib, from one to five inches in width, and some of them two feet long. I could discover but three small cracks in the granite masonry, and these I think were due to the strain brought to bear upon them by reason of these openings.

"Above the granite facing the limestone masonry is laid 'block in course.' This is greatly cracked, partly, no doubt, by the shock of the waves and by the ice action to which it is exposed, and partly by frost or some other agency which produces cracks in a single block, when none can be discovered above or below it. This kind of cracks are visible in many of the abutments of bridges in the city composed of the same kind of stone and which are not subjected to ice or wave action. The heart of the wall between the stone and brick facings is of concrete, and more than likely perfectly sound if it was of good quality when laid. The brick-work, constituting a portion of the superstructure, is considerably cracked, and it is probably the existence of such cracks in the face-walls of the superstructure that has given rise to any fears that may have been honestly entertained as to the permanency and security of the crib, by those who have in person given it an examination.

THE INJURY TO THE SUPERSTRUCTURE

may be prevented by taking all shocks off of it, by a breakwater built entirely around the crib and detached from it; or by making the superstructure strong enough to resist such shocks, which can be done, perhaps, most cheaply by sheathing it with boiler-plate on the outside, letting this boiler-plate extend far enough below water surface to protect the structure from injury by ice, and filling the space between the boiler-plate and masonry with pure cement.

"Should one or more blocks of the masonry of the superstructure be carried away by ice or waves, its destruction might proceed with great rapidity unless checked by the concrete filling, which, if sound and set hard, would offer a stubborn resistance to such destructive action.

"It would, therefore, seem advisable to take prompt steps to prevent further injury to the superstructure of the crib by adopting one of the methods above suggested, or some other equally efficacious one that may be preferred. It may be that the superstructure can be made sufficiently secure by thoroughly filling the openings described as existing between the lower course of the granite facing and the woodwork of the crib, and by thoroughly filling all the large cracks with mortar well tamped in, and the small ones with a grouting of pure cement.

"In this, as in the first construction of this superstructure, your engineer may very properly be governed by motives of economy, as no irreparable failure is threatened. Respectfully submitted,

"WM. SOOY SMITH, Engineer."

THE DIVERS.

Also attached to the report were the affidavits of the two submarine divers. That of Frank L. Hill sets forth that he thoroughly examined the crib on the southwest and west faces, on the outside, from the water-line to the bottom. He found a little washing away of material at the bottom, at the north corner of the west face, making a small hole not exceeding one and a half feet in depth. At the southerly extremity of this face, near the corner, he found the planking chafed by the ice, and some of the nuts and washers gone. None of the angle-irons were gone, and the planking below was in good condition. No bulging of the sides was anywhere noticeable. On the southwest face some of the short planks were gone, and others were cut off by the action of the ice. The angle-irons were gone from the southerly corner, as well as some of the nuts and washers at this corner and along this face. Where the stone-work rested on the wood-work, he found openings between the masonry and the wood-work on this face, some of them being from two and a half to three inches in depth, and from one to two feet in length. The joints of the main timbers were closed and sound. Where the planks were off, as already stated, he saw the main timbers of the crib and could discover no working or opening of the joints. In conclusion, he says he saw nothing during his examination that indicated any change in the condition of the work, except as above stated, since a previous examination made some time ago.

THE AFFIDAVIT OF PETER E. FALCON

sets forth that he found no increase in the opening of joints at the easterly corner since his examination in 1871, and no change in the appearance of the woodwork except the chafing of the planking and the disappearance of all the angle-irons except the ones he put on in 1871. Some of the nuts and washers were missing from the bolt ends, and the ends of two bolts were entirely broken off—probably by the action of the ice. In walking along under the water inside the crib he found no undermining at any point, and in going up and down the sides by means of a rope he could discover no material change, the seams all being closed. No spikes or planks were started, and there were no indications of any working or strain. He could discover no bulging of the sides. On the south corner of the east side there was no opening of the joints, although the bolt ends were broken off. About the same condition of things was found on the north side. He examined the face of the crib where the dovetails of the main timbers are visible, and found the joints perfect, with the oakum remaining in them, and with the paint still on the timbers. He found several large stones in front of the inlet, which were probably dropped overboard during the construction of the masonry. The earth was washed out at the northwestern corner deeper than at any other point, the excavation being perhaps one foot deeper. The same wear and tear from the ice were noticeable on the north side, although at one point the whole of the planking was gone, and the timbers cut into about an inch. On the northeast and north sides, near the water line, he discovered openings between the stone and wood work at some places from one to five inches in depth, and some of them two feet long. Through these openings the water is rushing into the crib with considerable force, and, in affiant's opinion, it runs in faster than it runs out. One of the granite blocks of the lower course rested on timber at one end and on cement at the other, with an opening beneath it two feet long and five inches deep.

The report was laid over to be published.

## MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

THE BRIDEWELL.

The quarterly report of Mayor Heath, the Chairman of the Board of Inspection of the Bridewell, was submitted. It disclosed the fact that the expenses had been $12,931.63, and the receipts, as paid in to the Comptroller, $4,523.80. It further showed that there were 262 males and 69 females (total, 331) in prison March 31. During this time there had been 1,118 inmates; of these, 1,089 were whites and 89 blacks; 324 were married and 794 were single; 977 claimed to be able to read and write, 43 could read only, and 98 possessed neither of these accomplishments.

The report was referred to the Committee on Bridewell.

THE CORPORATION COUNSEL

submitted his opinion on the question of the expiration of the present terms of the Council members. According to this document, the Corporation Counsel considered that the terms of the outgoing members expired as soon as the Council determined who had been elected their successors, and the latter should have qualified and taken the oath of office, and indicated to the old members that they were ready to perform their duties. The charter nowhere fixed the date when the Aldermen-elect should assume office, but it did provide for the canvass of the votes and for determining the result, after which the City Clerk was to have five days to notify the members elected. The law implied that the canvass should be made within a reasonable time after the election, and, ordinarily, it should be made the next meeting after the election. As soon, therefore, as the Council had determined the result of the election the members-elect should be entitled to exercise their powers and perform their duties as Aldermen; and as soon as they presented themselves and claimed their offices the present incumbents should vacate their seats.

The communication was placed on file.

ANTICIPATING TAXES.

Ald. McCrea introduced an ordinance authorizing the Comptroller to anticipate the collection of taxes by drawing revenue warrants or certificates payable out of the funds appropriated for the purpose for which they were drawn, and not to exceed the amounts appropriated, with interest not to exceed 8 per cent per annum. The ordinance was passed.

An ordinance making it an offense punishable with fine to throw nails, pieces of iron, glass, etc., into the streets where they would be liable to injure horses' feet, was introduced by Ald. Pearsons, and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

A communication was received from the Lawndale Railway Company, notifying the Council of the acceptance of the ordinance providing for the establishment of the new street-railway line to Lawndale.

GAS.

Ald. McCrea offered a resolution indorsing the bill before the Legislature to regulate the price of gas, and requesting the city's and county's representatives to use their best efforts to secure the passage of said bill.

Ald. Throop thought the bill should describe the quality of gas to be furnished.

Ald. McCrea thought such an amendment would undoubtedly be attended to before the bill was put on its passage.

Ald. McAuley thought the bill would prevent new gas companies from coming and competing with the old ones.

The resolution, however, was adopted.

Ald. Pearsons introduced a resolution requesting the Law Department to prepare an ordinance abolishing the office of City-Sealer, and directing that the duties of said office be performed by the Mayor's police. Referred to the Finance Committee.

## CANVASSING THE VOTE.

THE SEVENTH WARD REACHED.

Ald. Rawleigh moved to proceed to a canvass of the vote. Carried.

Ald. Lawler moved that the Chairman appoint a committee of three to assist the Clerk. Carried.

The Chairman appointed as such committee Ald. Lawler, Gilbert, Linsenbarth.

The Committee proceeded to work, and everything was quiet until they came to the Seventh Ward's returns, when Ald. Ballard offered the following:

*Resolved*, That the returns of the votes from the Seventh Ward be referred to the Judiciary Committee to report upon the eligibility of James H. Hildreth, the person purporting to have received the highest number of votes for Alderman, and that the Corporation Counsel also furnish to said Committee and to this Council a written opinion as to the said Hildreth's eligibility, said Committee to be directed to report to this Council at its next meeting.

Ald. Lawler objected. He contended that the simple act of declaring the result of the returns did not seat Mr. Hildreth. The question as to his eligibility could come up at the proper time, but the present duty of the Council was to proceed with the canvass of all the votes.

Ald. White said the resolution was out of order while the canvass was going on, and could not be taken up unless by means of a suspension of the rules.

The Chairman decided the resolution out of order, holding that it was not proper to refer the returns until they were counted.

Ald. Lawler then moved to adjourn until 7:30 in the evening.

Ald. McCrea amended this by making the time Thursday evening. Carried.

Ald. McAuley moved to defer the canvass of the Seventh Ward returns until an opinion as to Hildreth's case could be furnished by the Law Department. Lost.

Ald. Lawler then moved to proceed to canvass the returns of the Seventh Ward and to then adjourn. Carried.

When Hildreth's name was mentioned in the returns, Ald. McAuley renewed his motion to defer, but the motion did not receive a second, and the Committee went on with the canvass.

When the returns of this ward had been canvassed, Ald. Ballard renewed his resolution.

The Chairman decided that it was first necessary to suspend the rules.

Ald. Ballard moved to suspend the rules and pass the resolution.

The motion was carried by a vote of 20 to 5.

Ald. McCrea offered the following amendment:

WHEREAS, It has come to the knowledge of this Council that James H. Hildreth has received a number of votes for Alderman in the Seventh Ward; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Council refer the vote cast for James H. Hildreth to the Judiciary Committee and the Corporation Counsel to inquire into the eligibility of the said Hildreth to hold said office, and to report at the next meeting.

Ald. White was cute enough to move to amend by inserting instead of "a number of votes," "a majority of the votes."

Ald. McCrea remarked that this would simply be to declare Hildreth elected.

Ald. White's amendment was lost.

Ald. McCrea's amendment was then put and carried by a vote of 22 to 4,—Ald. O'Brien, Lawler, White, and Sweeney voting in the negative.

The Council then adjourned.

## SUSPENDED ANIMATION.

BENNINGTON, Vt., April 16.—Dr. R. H. Green, of Hoosick, N. Y., was thought to be dead and his body was placed in a vault about two weeks ago. As he had narrowly escaped burial while in a trance several years since, his wife was requested to visit his body until no doubt of death existed. It is now stated that last Saturday signs of life were noticed, and the body was removed from the vault. The attending physicians pronounce it a case of suspended animation.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE CONSTITUTION.

CONCORD, N. H., April 16.—The Governor and Council to-day counted the votes for the constitutional amendment. All are carried save the first, to strike out the word "Protestant" from the bill of rights, and the twelfth, prohibiting the removal from office for political causes. The seventh, abolishing the religious test as a qualification for office, was adopted by thirteen votes over the required two-thirds.

# RELIGIOUS.

## A Sad Time Among the Catholic Poles of Chicago.

### The Sacrilegious Mielcuszny Sowing Tares Among the Wheat.

### "How Shall the Converts Be Set to Work for the Church?"

### Is the Subject Discussed by the Methodist Ministers Yesterday.

### The Presbyterian Elders Talk on the Important Subject of Disciplining.

MIELCUSZNY ONCE MORE.

The New York papers some weeks ago published a story about a Polish priest named Mielcuszny, whose doings were therein related as quite deplorable and unique. He had, it seemed, gathered together a few of the poorer Poles of that city and organized a church society, with himself as "Pope." The new society had fitted up a dilapidated shanty for a church, partitioning it off so that one side contained the altar and other fixtures of a Catholic church on a small scale, and on the other side was a saloon, wherein the reverend father was in the habit of adjourning with members of his flock after services and holding disgraceful orgies. The place got so bad finally that the people of the neighborhood complained to the police, who thereupon pulled it, and arrested both priest and parishioners. The affair was fully reported in the New York daily newspapers, and was subsequently copied in THE TRIBUNE.

This preliminary statement is rendered necessary because of the fact that the priest, Mielcuszny, is now in Chicago, and has already been instrumental in fomenting discord among the people of his nationality to an unprecedented extent. The Poles as a rule are quiet and inoffensive, and, if left to themselves, would manage to get along about as peaceably as can be imagined. It needed some master-spirit like this to make them fall out, and the breach is of a serious character.

There are two Polish church buildings in the city. St. Stanislaus, the older, has been going for several years. It is about in the centre of the Polish settlement, which extends north of Milwaukee avenue on each side of Noble street. Noble street itself is entirely Polish, and one can walk from one end to the other and not hear a word of English spoken. The population has grown so large during the past ten years that the one church was found incapable of holding all the worshipers, who flocked thither with devout regularity to all the meetings. In 1873 a movement was started among some of the parishioners to establish another church. The matter was taken in hand by the St. Joseph's Society, a Polish benevolent association, and funds were pledged or contributed towards the object desired.

In regard to the raising of the money different opinions prevail at the present time. Father Barzynski, the priest of St. Stanislaus, and the best-informed in regard to the whole thing, informed a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday that fraud was exercised in the matter of raising funds. He said that the persons most interested and prominent in it were certain saloon-keepers and grocers, who caused the church to be located near their places of business in order to attract custom, thinking that the Poles, in going and coming from church, would find it convenient to drop in and take a drink or purchase groceries. At any rate, three Trustees were elected, named

KURR, GRAICZYK, AND SOWKA,

the former owning a saloon on Noble street and directly opposite the Holy Trinity Church. These Trustees, aided and supported by the St. Joseph's Society, went around and obtained loans from many Poles, giving their personal notes for security, and afterwards assigned away their property so as not to be liable for the payment. At least, this is the statement of the Rev. Mr. Barzynski. Four lots on Noble street, near Milwaukee avenue, were purchased from Mr. H. B. Bogue, and a mortgage given on the church building. The entire cost of the land and building was about $18,000.

Soon after this church was ready for occupancy, the Rev. Vincent Barzynski was called here from Texas to have supervision over the two churches. He was installed as priest, with two assistants, and for a time all went well. It is generally known that all Catholic churches are obliged to be deeded by their Trustees to the Bishop of the District, thus placing them absolutely under his control. In the case of the Holy Trinity the deed could not be made over, as there was a mortgage on the property already existing. This fact caused some dissatisfaction among the more rigid disciplinarians of the church. Then, too, when Father Barzynski demanded a showing up of accounts by the Trustees, he was met with a flat refusal. Finally it came to pass that the congregation of the Holy Trinity diminished until the priest and the Bishop concluded to shut up the church. Accordingly the last services were performed about a year ago, since which time, and until within a month, it has remained closed.

Here is where the carnal-minded

MIELCUSZNY

appeared as a lively character in the plot. Banished from New York, he came to Chicago, and, looking around for a job, straightway fell in with Kurr and the other Trustees of the Holy Trinity Church. When they explained to him that the church was closed by order of the Bishop, and that it was equivalent to excommunication to open it without permission, he laughed in their faces.

"I'll show you fellows how to fix that," he said, or words to that effect, in choice Polish.

So he sat down and prepared a very fine-sounding telegram, which he caused to be sent to the Vatican, setting forth that there were 6,000 Poles in Chicago who were dissatisfied that so good a church as the Holy Trinity should remain closed, thus compelling many to stay away from all religious services, and charging prejudice and bad faith upon Bishop Foley. It is claimed that he received the following reply from Cardinal Franchi Propaganda de Fidei:

I will write immediately to the Bishop of Chicago.

Instead of communicating this dispatch to the people, he immediately began to hold services, claiming that the Pope had telegraphed him that he would send a commission to inquire into the matter. The simple-minded Poles took this statement as Gospel truth, and attended services. Consequently the Bishop was obliged to excommunicate all who went thither. He also sent to Mr. Barzynski the following note:

CHICAGO, March 26, 1877.—*Rev. Father Vincent:* I have been informed that an unfortunate priest, named Mielcuszny, whom I refused to admit to this Diocese, has ventured to officiate in this city, and asserts that he has faculties from Rome. Please inform the good Polish people of your congregation that he is acting under false pretenses, and is to be avoided as a sacrilegious person. THOMAS FOLEY, Bishop Adm. Chicago.

When this letter was published in the *Gazeta Polska*, of this city, the leading Polish newspaper in the country, a great commotion was raised among the residents of Noble street.

MANY OF THE BACKSLIDERS RETURNED

to the fold of St. Stanislaus, but a few still adhered to the recreant Mielcuszny either through stubbornness or because they thought they had already gone too far to return their steps. Some time ago Father Barzynski instituted a suit against the Trustees of the Holy Trinity in the Superior Court and obtained a judgment against them. But that was all the good it did the creditors, as no property can be found in the possession of the Trustees, and so the execution was worthless. Thus the matter stands at present. Mielcuszny is carrying on services in the Holy Trinity, and cannot be ousted by any temporal authority. How the feud—for the trouble has already assumed that form—will end, whether in a peaceable relinquishment of the property by the recalcitrants, or in a regular crusade on the part of the true believers, cannot be as yet predicted. Feeling runs very high, and it would only require a word from Father Barzyski to cause the bulk of the Polish population to descend like an avalanche upon the ill-starred church, and to demolish it and its renegade members.

## METHODIST MINISTERS.

The Methodist ministers held their usual weekly meeting at No. 57 Washington street yesterday morning. Elder Jutkins presided, and there were about thirty present.

After the opening religious exercises, which were led by Mr. Stewart, Mr. Wilkinson presented an invitation from the ladies of Trinity Church to attend a farewell reception to Dr. Tiffany and family in the evening.

Dr. Edwards hoped all would go, in order that they might shake hands and be a little better acquainted with one another.

Several others spoke in favor of acceptance, all expressing regard for Dr. Tiffany, and saying they should go for the purpose of bidding him good-by and God speed.

A motion to attend was unanimously agreed to.

The regular order was then taken up. This was a discussion of the question, "How shall we best utilize our church forces for Christian work?"

MR. DAVIS,

who had made the inquiry, said he was utterly destitute of experience, having been less than a year and a half in the ministry, and for the greater portion of the time out on the skirmish line in the West, where he had no material to work upon. For six months past he had had charge of a church in this city. Its reported membership was 153, but he had been able to find only about 110. There was always a certain percentage that could not be counted on to do the work of the church. The remainder were invisible. They did not show themselves at the prayer or class-meetings, and were unavailable, unless something was done which would bring them in. He asked the question for the purpose of discovering the best means to do this. By an interchange of opinions, the resultant of all might be, and probably would be, something better than was now in practice. He was persuaded, from what he knew of the instrumentalities and agencies of the world, that the churches were not the power they might be if properly organized. The grandest talents were brought into play to develop the military arm of the Government, and to conduct campaigns. While the Methodist Discipline was good as far as it went, and should be followed strictly, being grand and glorious, there was not enough of it, since it left the ministers to expedients in adopting measures to secure more efficient work. They captured a prisoner from the enemy and immediately sent him to the rear, instead of equipping him to fight in the front rank. Was it to be wondered at, then, that they could not overcome the enemy? The Church was marching forward to-day, and had better prospects than ever before; but what was needed was to have the forces in hand so as to meet the demands of these wonderful times. What was the Church doing on the subject of intemperance? Why were missionaries sent to foreign lands when there were heathens at our very doors? These questions were to be answered. He had visited many homes, and brought some into the fold, but there was a limit to such work. He didn't know the best methods for doing it. The great questions were how to bring in the world's people, and how to take care of them after they were in, and to keep them in the line of proper church work. The reason why the world was not more rapidly evangelized was the fault of the Church more than of the world.

Elder Jutkins stated that a meeting of laymen was held a week ago, at which a question almost identical had been discussed, and a committee was appointed to prepare a report on the subject looking to increased efficiency in this direction. It was therefore appropriate that, as ministers, they should consider how better work could be done than under the present system.

MR. YOUKER

remarked that another question might be asked, "What are we to give the people to do?" It seemed to him when a man was converted it was his business to be present at the means of grace and to do his duty. If the members of churches did that all the rest would take care of itself. His church was composed mainly of laboring men. What could they do? Visit houses and bring in other people? They hadn't time. He thought a great deal of fuss was made about giving people something to do, when if asked what to do they could give them nothing. If the converted laboringmen led sober, temperate, and good lives, what more could they do? Those who had the talent and time for visiting should do it. It had been said that in one church 100 were converted, yet the attendance at the prayer-meetings did not increase. There was something wrong there.

Mr. McChesney asked where that was?

Mr. Youker replied that he had heard it. He could see nothing that those who were obliged to work hard all day could be given to do.

DR. TIFFANY

said that, as far as his observation went, the kind of people spoken of by Mr. Youker did not need to have any church work to do. They were busy, and the devil didn't have a chance to get at them. The people whom they wanted to set at work were those that were not busy—the idle folks. A man could do God service by sawing boards and building walls honestly just as well as by saying prayers and leading classes. The great difficulty was, there were crowds of lazy people in the Church,—lazy because they had no spirit for work. They cursed the church-registry, lumbering it up with names that gave no power. He did not believe that the only mode of working for God and the Church was visiting from house to house, and sending flannel waistcoats to the Hottentots. [Laughter.] He wanted to see people act religion: when they sawed a board to saw it square; when they planed a board to plane it smooth; when they drove a nail to drive it straight; when they made a bargain to pay square money; and when they said they would do a thing, not lie about it, but go and do it. He wanted a religion that came out in the practical every-day, that made a better merchant, or a better clerk, or a better mechanic. When a man was made better by his religion, and was busy at his trade, he was doing church work.

MR. WILLING

said the history of Methodism showed that the best class-leaders and workers were mechanics and day-laborers. The argument that these men hadn't time was not sound. It was the pastor's business to find work for the unthinking people to do. If Brother Youker couldn't find anything for them to do, if he would send his laborers to him he would find them something.

Mr. Youker—What would you do with 300 workingmen?

Mr. Willing—I would send 150 to go and see the other 150 and pray with them.

Mr. Youker—What time?

Mr. Willing—After supper, if they have three meals a day. All of them could put in a good square hour of personal work for Christ if it were pointed out to them.

Dr. Edwards remarked that it was utterly impossible to find a lazy, idle Christian. The question was how to work. Laboring men not in the church always found time to go to a circus.

Mr. McChesney didn't know of a subject of more significance to the Church than this one. The real practical work was not done by the men and women of leisure. There was a great deal of superficial consecration. Many said they had no taste for visiting and saying a word for Christ. If the ministers wanted to test this, let them announce a meeting of all those who were willing to work for Christ, and see how few would come. The relation of the mass to the Church was only nominal.

Mr. Loeber said that every converted person was a soldier of the Cross. Did they enlist in the army merely to come into the vineyard to look at the pigeons fly, or the grapes, or lie under the shade-trees?

Dr. Edwards—Or eat ice-cream? [Laughter.]

Mr. Loeber had never heard of the Lord inviting anyone for any such purpose. All were called to work,—not only to work out their own salvation, but to work for the Lord in some way. If men were thoroughly converted, there would be no trouble in getting work out of them. Give them a text to think about! Something must be put into them before anything could be gotten out of them. [Laughter.]

Elder Jutkin believed that the true way to utilize the forces was, first of all, to have the Church thoroughly organized as a Methodist church. When that were done, then he was ready to enter into the discussion how to go forward and increase its efficiency by some new agency.

The subject will be renewed at the next meeting.

## PRESBYTERIAN ELDERS.

The regular weekly meeting of the Presbyterian Elders' Association was held yesterday afternoon in McCormick's Block, Mr. T. B. Carter in the chair. Mr. Chamberlain opened the services with prayer.

Elder J. M. Keese opened the discussion on the question of "Discipline; its Exercise and Limitation." He traced the necessity of discipline from the beginning of the world downward. All Christian discipline was to be divided into four parts, which the speaker considered together. Several passages of Scripture were quoted as showing, not only that the power to administer discipline was vested in the judicatory of the church, but that it should always be treated in the most loving spirit. It did not appear that the administration of discipline was always, or even often, attended with the best results to the subject. The general tone of the paper was that discipline should not be too often administered, but that rather the officers of the church should use all their power of admonition and reproof before proceeding to the extremity.

Elder Lee did not think that many cases came up which required discipline, while there were many cases which required amendment. It would be proper to have a committee in every session whose duty it should be to look after cases of negligence, especially as to those who never went to prayer-meeting and took no part in the government of the church, as they should.

The Chairman said that in the early history of the Second Church discipline was much more severe than now, especially in the matters of dancing, attending theatres, and wine-drinking. Several cases of that kind, especially where the parties were disciplined for dancing, had resulted disastrously. The parties had never after connected themselves with the church, and were probably not saved. The disciplining for opinions on the slavery question had also been a troublesome one, but would never come up again. He thought that great care should always be exercised in the matter of disciplining.

Dr. Turpin said that there had been a great improvement in the matter of discipline in the last twenty-five years. The matter of intemperance had been a great trouble to the speaker's church, but he had become very loath to entertain a proposition to discipline.

Mr. Merritt spoke of a case where the party had moved away from the city, and, when remonstrated with, said that he had received the harshest treatment from the church, where he had a right to expect something else. As to discipline for ball-going, he thought that it drove many further away rather than benefited them.

The Chair asked Mr. Keese if he would discipline persons for theatre-going or dancing?

Mr. Keese replied that he would not.

Dr. Waters asked what he would do in such cases?

Mr. Keese said that he would admonish the offenders.

Dr. Waters said that it seemed as if the tendency was at present to too much laxity,—that the one extreme was reached as nearly now as the other had been many years ago. He spoke of a man whom he had overheard denying the divinity of Christ, and yet boasting of his membership in one of the churches of the denomination. That seemed a case for discipline.

Dr. Turpin said that the pastor of his church had followed out the proper path by setting the young folks to work for the church, and in that way keeping them from theatre-going.

Mr. Gale thought that the practice of theatre-going and dancing was confined to young people almost exclusively. As they grew old and become more spiritual they would grow out of the worldly practices.

A brother said that he thought Mr. Moody had hit the nail on the head when he said that when young people were dancing he would cure them by finding them something better to do.

Mr. Bensley asked if it was the duty of the session to appoint a committee to call on such people as were known to play cards or dance?

Mr. Burrill answered for himself that he would not admonish church-members for playing cards or dancing in a parlor, but would do so if they did either in a public place.

The question for next week was agreed upon, as follows: "What Amusements May Church Members Properly Engage In?" Mr. Merritt was appointed to open the discussion.

The meeting was closed with prayer by Mr. Bensley.

## THE BAPTISTS.

The Baptist ministers held their semi-annual meeting yesterday morning, the Rev. G. A. Anderson in the chair.

After prayer they began the discussion of the question, "How far should the Constitution of the United States recognize Christianity?" The Rev. Mr. Curtis led, followed by the Rev. Drs. Everts, Cheney, Morgan, Jackson, Goodman, and Anderson. The sentiment seemed to prevail that it was best not to urge any amendment to the Constitution, but to let the present relationship remain, as all that it was legitimate to expect from the State for religion was protection. Next week's question will be, "How far should the pastor mingle in the financial affairs of the church?" the Rev. Dr. Cheney being appointed leader.

BLOOMINGTON.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., April 16.—Under the care of the Rev. J. S. Thomson the Free Congregational Church of Bloomington is largely and rapidly increasing in its membership. It has for a long time included in its membership many of the leading thinkers of Bloomington and Normal, and is accomplishing a good work in the field of liberal religion. On Sunday fifteen were taken into the fellowship of the church, under the new ordinance requiring the applicant to publicly join the congregation after the statement that he believes in the divinity of God and a hereafter. The church rejoices in a new organ and as fine a choir as has ever sung in Bloomington.

# RAILROADS.

HUGH RIDDLE'S PROMOTION.

A dispatch received here yesterday announces the election of Mr. Hugh Riddle as President and of David H. Dows as Vice-President of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad. The appointment of Mr. Hugh Riddle as President of the road speaks well for the sagacity and good judgment of the Board of Directors. A better selection could not have been made. Mr. Riddle, as Vice-President and General Manager, has been virtually the President of the road for many years, as Mr. Tracy, the late President, was incapacitated from taking part in the active management of the line. To Mr. Riddle's excellent management the present prosperity of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad is in a great measure due. While the securities of many other Western railroads have greatly depreciated during the last year, the stocks of this Company have continued to be quoted at their former high rates, which speaks volumes in favor of Mr. Riddle's management and judgment. Had any other man succeeded Mr. Tracy in the Presidency very possibly the securities of this road would have depreciated; as it is, however, they will undoubtedly appreciate in value. This promotion gives great satisfaction to the employes of the road, who appreciate the uniform kindness with which Mr. R. has always treated them. And all others who have occasion to come in contact with him are well pleased with his appointment on account of the courteous manner in which he treats all who have any business to transact with him.

C., S. & C.

TOLEDO, O., April 16.—The case of the old management of the Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland Railroad vs. The Rush R. Sloane party, the present managers, came up for a hearing in Chambers this morning on a motion to dissolve the injunction recently granted by Judge Finlefrock, of Fremont, to vacate the Receivership under which Sloane has become the General Manager. The day was largely spent in the reading of affidavits on the part of plaintiffs. They set forth, among other things, the great improvement that has taken place in the condition of the road under the Farlow management. The affidavit of Oscar Townsend states that he had a conversation with Sloane at Cleveland in March last, during which the latter proposed to make him Receiver of the road, in which capacity he should appoint Sloane General Manager; that Sloane stated he (Townsend) would receive a large compensation for the duties of the position; he (Sloane) had bought the Company's stock when it was at a low figure, and by means of judicious planning had realized $400,000 from the operation. He thought there was a good opportunity to do the same thing now. Affiant says that at this point he refused Sloane's overtures, and left him. It is not probable that a decision will be reached before Wednesday next.

M., I. & N. R. R.

*Special Correspondence of The Tribune.*

DES MOINES, Ia., April 14.—A lengthy circular letter has been issued to the people of Wayne, Decatur, Ringgold, Taylor, Page, and Fremont Counties, urging them to wake up and push forward the Missouri, Iowa & Nebraska, a road from Centreville, in Appanoose County, to the Missouri River, by December, 1878, and to further consider the matter a convention, has been called at Bedford, Taylor County, April 25, to consist of twenty delegates from each of the counties named above. This road has a few miles in operation, and has struggled along under most adverse circumstances for several years. It is evident that unless the road is extended soon it will never be completed, as the three projected roads from Des Moines, in a southwest direction, one or two of which will be built, will put an end to the M., I. & N.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

The Committee appointed by the Dutch and English bondholders of the Illinois Central Railroad to investigate the affairs of the road has just completed its labors, having been at work incessantly for more than a month, and having traveled over the entire line from New Orleans to Sioux City. All the members of the Committee, accompanied by Mr. W. K. Ackerman, First Vice-President of the road, left here for New York last evening. The report of the Committee will be laid before the Board of Directors Wednesday. From all that can be learned the report will be a highly satisfactory one, expressing satisfaction with the officers of the Company. The Committee is convinced that the road will soon recover from its temporary embarrassment, and become again one of the most prosperous roads in the West.

LIVE-STOCK RATES.

The General Freight Agents of the roads leading from this city East met at the General Freight Office of the Pennsylvania Company in this city yesterday, for the purpose of arranging the live-stock rates to Philadelphia and Baltimore on the same basis as the rates on other articles of freight. The tariff adopted yesterday makes the cattle rates as follows: From Chicago to New York, 50 cents per hundred pounds; to Philadelphia, 48 cents; and to Baltimore, 47 cents. On all live-stock shipments the rate to Philadelphia will be two cents less per hundred pounds than to New York, and three cents less to Baltimore. The rate to New York is the same as charged heretofore, but the rate to Philadelphia and Baltimore is higher.

THE NEW IOWA POOL.

Mr. Robert Harris, President of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Mr. Albert Keep, President, and Mr. Marvin Hughitt, General Manager, of the Chicago & Northwestern, and Mr. Hugh Riddle, President of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, held a conference yesterday afternoon at the office of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. The proceedings of the conclave were surrounded with much mystery. It is, however, understood that the principal object of the meeting was to arrange particulars for the new pool between these three roads on the Omaha business, according to the arrangement recently made between the managers of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and Jay Gould.

PROBABLY UNTRUE.

NEW YORK, April 16.—In reference to the intimation that the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad is cutting rates from Chicago in violation of the recent agreement between the trunk lines, Receiver Jewett, of the Erie Railway, in reply to questions on the subject, said that he had received no information indicating that the Baltimore & Ohio managers had violated the compact. He did not believe they had done so.

ITEMS.

The annual meeting of the Car Accountants will be held at Indianapolis to-morrow, instead of April 25, as previously announced. The following car accountants left the city yesterday for Indianapolis to take part in the proceedings of the Convention: F. M. Luce, Chicago & Northwestern; George E. Weir, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific; E. Matthews, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy; W. E. Beecham, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul; A. W. Briggs, Illinois Central; J. P. Moore, Chicago & Alton.

The Western Union Telegraph Company has made a large reduction in the telegraph rates between Chicago and the various points on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad. The price for dispatches between the various points on this road will hereafter be but 25 cents. It is understood that a similar reduction will be made between the various points on other roads.

The managers of the railroads in this city do not apprehend any trouble from the engineers on their roads. The difficulties on some of the Eastern roads have no effect on the engineers on the Western lines, as the latter receive much better pay than the former, and have no cause for complaint.

James H. Howard, for the last eight years Paymaster's clerk of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, has been promoted to the position of Assistant Cashier of this road.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Cures the Worst Pains in From One to Twenty Minutes.

NOT ONE HOUR

After Reading this Advertisement Need Any One Suffer with Pain.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A Cure for Every Pain.

It was the First and is the Only Pain Remedy

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF WILL Afford Instant Ease.

FEVER and AGUE.

DR. RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS,

Ovarian Tumor Of Ten Years' Growth Cured by DR. RADWAY'S REMEDIES.

DR. RADWAY'S Sarsaparillian Resolvent, THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

DR. RADWAY & CO., 32 Warren-st., N. Y.

Read "False and True."

## CURRENT GOSSIP.

### ELKINS' "THIRTY-EIGHTH STAR."

It dawns on the canvas, as seen from afar
In glorified Dreamland, the Thirty-eighth Star—
A marvel of beauty—a triumph of Art,
As Nature had sought to learn Heaven by heart.
How true to the grandeur of mountain and wild
Of fair Colorado, the Century's Child!
How, gazing, we list to the dash of thy streams,
O land of our wonder, and land of our dreams!
How truly we feel (giving Fancy the rein)
The chill of the gorges, the heat of the plain,
The breath of the blossom the zephyr has swayed,
The chorus of waters in merry cascade!
O mighty upheaval from valleys untrod,
Snow-crowned as in surplice for service of God!
What might not be seen from such summit sublime,
Above all the rage of the tempests of Time!
What might not be learned in the depth of such hold—
What treasures of knowledge and treasures of gold,
Where lore of the ages is waiting, perchance,
In rock-script that fastens the scientist's glance!
There's wrath in the cloud-land, but brightly above
The sunlight streams through, as the smile of that Love
That gilds this inscription on Edens untrod:
*The nearer to Nature, the nearer to God!*
And this is her semblance in solitudes wild,
Our bright Colorado, the Century's Child;
And thus we present to the Old World afar,
Columbia's fairest, her Thirty-eighth Star.

PAULINA.

### CHARLOTTE CRAMPTON.

*Celia Logan in New York Dispatch.*

With her intellect, educational advantages,—rare among the women of our country when she was growing up,—endowed with beauty, and "the sacred fire" of genius, it was no one's fault but her own that Charlotte Crampton did not stand as high as Charlotte Cushman as an actress. Many people think she had more talent,—myself being one of the number; but Miss Cushman had none of the weaknesses of her sex, and several of the serviceable qualities of the other, namely: an excessively shrewd head for business, and a particularly good eye to the main chance; she never threw her money nor her affections away; and the hot-headed, warm-hearted little Crampton did both, and was, therefore, one of those misguided creatures whose life may be summed up in the lenient phrase, "More sinned against than sinning."

Few could resist her fascinations who came within reach of them—a modern Helen was she. Her hair was of such extraordinary length and thickness that when obliged to wear a wig for a man's part, she could not coil her tresses around her head as actresses generally do, but she plaited her hair and wore it down her back, concealing it by her dress.

Notwithstanding her shortness of stature and her pretty feminine face, she simulated a boy's appearance so well that many a time, just for the sake of the prank, she would dress herself as a boy and scamper through the streets of Cincinnati without her sex being suspected. She looked like a half-grown lad.

Once in her eventful career she was in Philadelphia, under an engagement for the following season in Cincinnati. Being without means she was at her wits' ends for a while as to how to reach her destination. At length a happy thought struck her. She sought and obtained a situation as cabin boy, or steward, on a swift and dashing canal-boat, and arrived not only in good time to keep her engagement, but with a snug sum in her hand, the result of perquisites—for canal-boats carried passengers then. She opened with great success, but, as it happened, a gentleman who had made the trip with her, was an inveterate play-goer, and, seeing her on the stage one evening, was struck by the resemblance to the girlish-looking and obliging cabin boy. Night after night he went to the theatre fascinated by her acting, and irritated by his suspicions until they became unbearable, and to decide the question, as she was playing "Desdemona," he cried out, "Low bridge!" and when she involuntarily ducked her head, he was convinced of her identity.

Finding herself out of an engagement, when her wheel of fortune was whirling the wrong way, she joined a troupe of female negro minstrels, and, it is said, distinguished herself in that avocation as in her own pet parts of "Shylock" and "Hamlet."

She would frequently come to the theatre at night with a roll of material in her hand, which she had purchased on the way, would cut it out—skirt, waist, sleeves and all—and pin it on herself, and I have heard my mother say it fitted her as well as any dress made by a dressmaker, and that it was so skillfully arranged that the pins neither stuck her nor dropped out.

She was so poor once that she had no slippers or shoes of any kind to wear in "The French Spy," but, making a merit of necessity, she went through the part in her stocking feet, giving as her excuse that she could get about more noiselessly in the scenes, where secresy is supposed to be required. Zoe, Helen Western, and other actresses have done the same thing since, though not for the same reason.

Her maiden name was Crampton, but she was married frequently, appearing to have much more respect for the making than the keeping of marriage vows, for it is said she never waited for so trivial a ceremony as a divorce before she entered the holy state of matrimony again, and this led to many amusing stories being told about her which could have no foundation in fact, for "These Our Actors" will have their little joke, no matter at whose expense. Witness the anecdote they tell of her to this day of her sending to Mr. Forrest for tickets for "self and husband" to witness his masterly performance of "King Lear." Having a great respect for her talent, the tragedian sent her a pass signed by himself. That evening she appeared with no less than fifteen gentlemen to pass on her order. The doorkeeper objected, saying: "This is only a pass for 'self and husband.'" "Exactly," she replied; "these are my husband—come on, gentlemen, come on," and she took them all in as one man and one husband.

She, by-the-by, was one of the first regular actresses who appeared in the Mormon Territory. The story goes in California that one night she was playing *Macbeth* there, and, by a strange coincidence, several gentlemen whom she had on various occasions sworn to love, honor, and obey, happened in town at the same time. They met and unanimously decided to go to the theatre to see her act *Macbeth*. In that eventful scene about which so many jokes are told, when the apparitions cross the back of the stage, Charlotte, who was too earnest an actress to notice anything in front, was full of appropriate fire and expression, but even her stout little soul was dismayed when the ghost held up the looking-glass, and *Macbeth's* line of "And still another that bears a glass which shows me many more," was followed by a noise and shuffling of feet, and several men arose as if by a common impulse, and one of them shouted to her: "Not *many* more to-night, Charlotte; not many more, in fact—there are nine of us here already." She finished the part as coolly as if no such trying allusion to her feelings had been thus publicly made, and at the fall of the curtain the deposed husbands gave three rousing cheers for her splendid acting of the rough Scottish hero.

I have omitted to mention the assertion that in very early life she was a Sister of Charity, but, finding the confinement irksome, and the life too restricted for one of her broad and comprehensive views, she tore off her vail, and was next seen jumping through the hoops on the back of one of the fleetest steeds in ——'s circus.

### A MYSTERIOUS INCIDENT.

*Burlington Hawkeye.*

A gloomy, mysterious-looking man, with a slouch hat and a mustache as black as the raven's wing, or tail, whichever is the blackest, got on the train going west Monday morning. He took a seat all by himself, and assumed an important and darkly mysterious air. He pulled his hat down over his brows, and glared at every passenger that entered the car in a manner that was perfectly blood-curdling in its awful intensity. Each man in the car felt that he was in the presence of a genius of some kind, and all the lady passengers, that is all the married ones, as they glanced at the gloomy stranger, knew that they saw the man who kidnapped little Charley Ross, while the younger ladies settled it that the dark-browed one was an escaped pirate or something delightfully, dreadfully horrid. Nobody of course dared approach the awful presence, until an old man came bulging into the car at Danville, struggling with an old-fashioned carpet-bag, tied with a rope, and a blue umbrella, a covered basket, a flour sack full of onion sets, a paper bag full of lunch, and a long-skirted brown overcoat, with every cavernous pocket in its flapping tails fairly bursting with apples. He straggled along down the aisle, and, seeing no vacant seat save the one beside the mysterious man, he lurched in along side of him and anchored down into the seat with a profound grunt, partly of satisfaction, and partly because of the sudden starting of the train. Then he turned to the gloomy one as recklessly as though he didn't know what mystery was, and said:

"Goin' fur?"

The stranger gave an almost imperceptible nod of his head and pointed westward with a gesture so indefinitely inclusive in its mysterious sweep that one would not have been surprised to see him suddenly spread out all over the Mississippi Valley, and sweep on till he distanced the sunset.

"Ho! Mt. Pleasant, hey?" responded the old man, indicating the next station. "I'm goin' furder nor that. Clear out to Atumwy. Cupple o' sons livin' there. Travelin' man?"

Another long pause, and then another comprehensive gesture of assent by the gloomy man, which indicated to the rest of the passengers, all save the unimpressible interlocutor, that his restless feet were attuned for ceaseless flight like the vulture's wing, or an Iowa tramp.

"What mought be yer bizness?" queried the old man, carefully polishing the speckeldest kind of an apple with the sleeve of his coat, preparatory to offering it to his silent companion.

"Detective," replied the mysterious man, in a sibilant whisper that made every man's hair stand on end.

"What!" ejaculated the old man, like a boiler explosion, his eyes standing so far out of his head they pushed his spectacles off, "Detective!"

"Sh-h-h-h-!!" said the gloomy man in a hoarse whisper, that sounded like the exhaust of a freight-engine, "Yes, St. Louis detective!"

"Shake!" yelled the old man, in a delirium of delight. "Shake! I am old man Bender! An' I've been huntin' the wide world over, and a searchin' the land through, fur the past five years, lookin' fur a detective, and you're the fust one I ever could corner. Here we are at last! Shake!"

But there was no responsive heartiness on the part of the mysterious sleuth hound of the law, and when the train got to Mount Pleasant, the detective, who was only a traveling agent for a Dubuque corset factory, got off, and was seen no more, while the old man Bender chuckled and sorted over his onion sets, and munched apples all the way to "Atumway."

### QUIPS.

Kaiser William is ready, willing, and anxious to make a Knight of Minister Washburne. We always thought Minister Washburne had an knight to business when he took care of the Parisian Germans.—*Hawkeye.*

"It's nice to have slippers given to you," said the naughty boy who had just been corrected for lying, when he saw the fine pair his big brother received from his girl; "but it makes all the difference how you take them."

On the arrival of the news of the capture of Lord Cornwallis and his whole army, one African, meeting another, salutes him thus: "O how do, Cuffee. You hear 'bout *Corn*wallis!" "No. What about Cornwallis?" "Why, Gen. Washington shell off all de Corn, and now he *Cob*wallis."—*Massachusetts Spy, Feb. 27, 1782.*

A tramp in the last stages of looped and windowed raggedness was heard to mutter to a companion in New York a few days since, as a poodle in a sealskin sacque trotted proudly by them on Broadway, "Well, I'm blowed if they won't put a point lace collar on that pup next, and hang a stone cameo locket on his gold neck-chain."

At the opera: "Is not the music," gently suggested Miss Dartle, who herself slings a mild mezzo-soprano in private life, "is not the music rather high?" "Well, yes," rejoined Smoothchin, toward whom she had arched an inquiring eyebrow; "perhaps so, but then you know 'The Flying Dutchman' was almost always at C."

It is not long since a Kentucky expert, who had been called in to decide a wager as to the weight of a mule, having applied a tape-line to the animal's hindquarters, recorded his opinion, as the local paper says, with singular neatness, "just before his death, that, if that mule hefted as much all round as he did behind, his weight must be 37,000 pounds."

Kind Consideration.—Landlady (evidently not up to passing events, who has just let her apartments): "And coals, a shilling a scuttle." Lodger: "A shilling a scuttle! Why, that little tea-scoop thing will want filling a dozen times a day!" Landlady: "O don't mind giving trouble, sir! Just touch the bell and the servant will attend to it immediately."—*Judy.*

Uncommon Hard on Him.—Tiddy Lavender: "Weally, now, hadn't I bettaw—haw—see you 'cwoss the common? No? You're not afwaid of donkeys?" Lady friend: "Thanks, no, not at all; though of course I'm quite too awfully glad to get rid of them." (Tiddy's twenty-minutes-after reflection:) "Now—haw—what the deuce did she mean by *that?*"—*Funny Folks.*

### A BATTLE-INCIDENT.

The Adjutant-General of Ohio has recently received the following letter:

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 22, 1877.—SIR: In conversation, yesterday, with an ex-Confederate soldier, I learned the following facts, which I deem of sufficient importance to lay before you:

"At about 8 o'clock on the first morning of the battle of Shiloh, after the Confederate infantry under Gen. Breckinridge had driven a body of Federal troops from their position towards the river, a battery of Georgia artillery following close behind came upon the dead body of a lady lying outside of a tent in rear of what was supposed to be the camp of the Fifty-fifth Ohio Volunteers—many of the dead of that regiment, dressed in Zouave uniform, being on the ground. By the side of the dead lady was a little child, beautifully clad, who seemed unconscious of its mother's death. Some of the men of the battery covered the child with their blankets and placed it in charge of two of the Federal prisoners, and then passed on. What became of the child afterwards can not at this time be positively ascertained, but it is thought that the Confederate Division Surgeon saw to its welfare. The breastpin having the lady's likeness on one side, and that of a gentleman in citizen's dress on the other side, is now in the keeping of an ex-member of the battery, who I am assured would be glad to return it to the husband or relatives of the deceased lady.

"I do not know from what part of your State the Fifty-fifth Ohio came, but the records of your office will show that fact. A knowledge of the above made known to any of the surviving officers in the district in which the regiment was raised may be of interest to some of its living members, as would a knowledge of what became of the child to the survivors of the Georgia battery. The fate of the child interests me, and I should be glad to know if it ever came to the possession of its relatives. Very respectfully, JOHN MCQUEEN.

"Formerly a resident of Circleville, O."

### BLUE GLASS AND FISH.

*New York Evening Post.*

Prof. H. D. Butler, the Superintendent of New York Aquarium, has placed blue glass sides in some of the tanks containing the lower order of animals and vegetable life. The object sought was, to ascertain whether any curative or beneficial results would follow. The blue glass has now been in position for several weeks, and Mr. Butler says, that from what he has himself observed, it has benefited the creatures very materially; that it diffuses and softens the rays of sunlight and conveys a mild color to the water similar to the natural light beneath the surface of the ocean. A marked peculiarity was, that when the anemones began to bloom or expand their tentacles they invariably leaned towards the side of the tank having the blue glass, and the hermit crabs and other shell fish were oftener found next the colored side of the tank, and against the glass, than anywhere else. So soon as the new tanks are completed, Mr. Coup proposes to continue this interesting experiment on a much larger scale, and with some of the rare tropical fishes daily expected.

### THE DIFFERENCE.

*Evolution.*

Can any one tell why it is that the soul of a young and pretty woman is more dear to the average Deacon than that of a squint-eyed woman with a wart on her nose? When we have seen a young and pretty woman go up to the altar, we have noticed half a dozen Deacons knock their heads together in their eagerness to whisper consolation to her bruised spirit. But when the squint-eyed woman knelt down only one Deacon went near her, and he merely touched her on the shoulder and said, "Pray fervently, sister, and all will be well."

### A PHENOMENAL ANIMAL.

The Jefferson (Ark.) *Republican* reports the shooting in Little River County, in that State, recently of a phenomenal animal, having the body of a well-formed red deer, with a head that resembled a baboon, and a suit of long, brown, shaggy beard. It was killed by Dr. Colling, who says that, when he was aiming at it, its large eyes seemed to melt with pity and compassion, as though it were aware of its dreadful danger. He had no sooner fired than the creature leaped high in the air and uttered a most heart-rending scream. The Doctor says it must be a species of the Mexican centaur, as described in legend as existing in certain portions of Mexico.

## CURRENT OPINION.

Both Hampton and Nicholls (should the latter gain undisputed control of Louisiana) will have resting upon them the most perilous responsibilities. In the discharge of their duties they will have the sympathy of patriots without regard to party distinctions, and the moral and, if necessary, the physical, support of the Administration.—*Jackson (Miss.) Times (Rep.).*

If the Southern people must see Mr. Hayes abused because he doesn't satisfy New England preachers, they certainly ought to make his task as light as possible. In other words, if they propose to war on him because he is earnestly trying to restore the Southern States to the Union, it seems to us that the least we can do is to aid him in opposition to them, so long as he opposes them.—*Vicksburg (Miss.) Herald (Dem.).*

Nicholls must be Governor, unless the troops are used to sustain Packard. Will the President do this? Judging from his action in the South Carolina case, and from the sentiments expressed in his inaugural address, he will not employ the troops. He told me and he told Kellogg that he would not by armed interference assist either contestant. Then, as an unavoidable consequence, Packard must resign his pretensions.—*Speech by Warmoth in the Packard Legislature.*

The national bayonet, under existing circumstances, is merely a thorn of exasperation; it is certainly not a prop of peace. Did it prevent bull-dozing, or the murder of Eliza Pinkston's husband, or the Hamburg massacre? Is it not, indeed, a question whether it did not promote them? The argument that non-interference in the police of the State will but multiply Hamburg massacres, is not only discredited by presumption but by experience. The treatment of the negroes has been worst where military occupation was most stringent.—*Harper's Weekly (Rep.).*

It is remarkable with what complacency the Southern Democratic newspapers announce their satisfaction with the President's policy. One might think that the sole object of the Government was to keep our Southern friends in the best possible spirits. Let them have a care they do not forget that the President's policy implies a good deal of concession on their part. It expects them to be most vigilant in securing the operation of equal and exact justice for all classes of free citizens, and the full execution of the provisions of the Constitutional amendments. The Southern Democrats must not think that all the advances are to be made by the Government.—*Buffalo Commercial-Advertiser (Rep.).*

Under a stable and just government the negroes make the best laboring population in the world. Such a Government they will have. We must regard them not as a conquered race or a subjugated people, but as citizens who have a deep personal interest in the welfare of the State, and who, under the law, have precisely the same rights that the white people have. Regarding them in this light they cease to be opponents and cease to be an element of danger, and become a powerful element for good in the economy of the Commonwealth. Our ambition should be to make all races and all classes satisfied that the State Government, their representative, is their truest and best friend. Jangling and jarring cost too dear. It is time that we had peace.—*Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier (Dem.).*

Patterson is the man for whom the national tear should be shed. Patterson is truly unfortunate. When it was announced that the troops would be withdrawn from the South Carolina State-House, he hastened to fall at the feet of Hampton. Then he heard from Chamberlain, and bristled up and displayed a great deal of no-surrender grit. In a few days more he read Chamberlain's sad recital of his wrongs and withdrawal from the contest. Patterson was again ready to fall at somebody's feet, but Hampton was not near, and so he posted off to the White House and promised the Administration his powerful support. A great burden has thus been lifted from the Administration's mind.—*Philadelphia Times (Ind. Dem.).*

The Implacables are still in an awful rage. Saturday a big poster was put up in Washington containing a paragraph from Evarts' speech before the Arbitrators, in which he pleaded for the rights of the negroes of Louisiana. The real object of these marplots is not to help the negro nor the carpet-bagger, but to break down the civil-service reform programme, and get a chance to dictate the offices. As the *Post* has before pointed out, the Irreconcilables have a large number of outstanding pledges to their henchmen not redeemed. They cannot meet them unless office-brokerage is handed back to them. They do not dare to go before the people on this issue, so they disguise it under the usual shriek for the negro, and the old flag. But the howl of the wolf prevents the sheep-skin covering from fooling anybody.—*Chicago Evening Post (Rep.).*

I fear that the Democracy of Georgia cannot be held together in another State election. The party is so large that there is good reason to fear it will fall to pieces. The success of the independent movement in the Seventh District, and the large Democratic vote received by the independent candidate for Congress in the Ninth District, give evidence of the weakness of party organization. Nominations will not generally be regarded in the future except so far as national politics are concerned, and scrub races will be the order of the day. The colored vote will be assiduously courted in such contests, and the color line will also be measurably obliterated in such a campaign, and the black man will vote as early and as often as his white brother. . . . I am afraid that four years from now the Democratic nominee for Governor of Georgia will be opposed, perhaps defeated, by an independent candidate.—*Atlanta Cor. Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle (Dem.).*

Glory be to God on high; and on earth, peace, good-will to men! South Carolina is free at last. Poor South Carolina has been scourged by battle, devastated by fire, ravaged by hordes of thieves and murderers, and subjected to every reproach and contumely. Patiently she has borne her misfortunes, and god-like, if she committed errors, has she atoned for them in silence, in sorrow, and blood. She rises to-day to newness of life, and all the country—all the world—blesses her fortitude, and praises the wisdom and dignity and wisdom of her great leader. Alabama extends her right hand to her elder sister. Perhaps it would have been more prudent to restrain her joy until after Louisiana is free, but if we hold in, we are afraid we will "bust." In this hour of congratulation we thank the President of the United States and his Cabinet that they have done justice to South Carolina.—*Mobile (Ala.) Register (Dem.).*

We do not, however, mean to hold the President entirely responsible for this policy. It is the outgrowth of a series of circumstances anterior to his nomination even, and which possibly, sooner or later, would have produced this result in any event. . . . The question assumed a double form. Shall expediency or principle rule? Will the Executive support those who were declared legally elected, and sustain them in their efforts to bring political murderers to justice, or shall it elevate those murderers to power? It is utterly trifling and absurd to say that it does neither,—that it merely withdraws troops and practices non-interference. It knew in advance precisely what the effect of the removal of the troops would be. Therefore, the removal constituted a practical abandonment of the Republicans in South Carolina. But Republican Representatives in Congress had prepared the way for all this, and it is a very serious question whether any other course was morally possible on the part of President Hayes. We may frankly state, however, that we look with gloomy misgivings to the result.—*Pittsburg Commercial-Gazette (Radical Rep.).*

The Washington correspondent of the New Orleans *Democrat* tells a tale at which the Democracy may not be inclined to laugh. He says:

From my own knowledge of the situation, and from written evidences I have seen and oral promises I have heard, I am compelled to believe that the Republican managers know what they are counting on better than Randall does, and that they will receive some Democratic votes. An active correspondence is now being carried on between the Republican managers and certain leading disaffected Southern Democrats with a view to a perfect understanding before the session opens. The basis of this negotiation is that the Southern men shall hold a caucus of their own and present their candidates for all the House offices except the Speaker, who is to be named by the Republican caucus. The Southern caucus is also to name the Chairmanships of the Committees on Appropriations and Pacific Railroad; to select a majority of the members thereof. It will not do for Northern Democrats to whistle down this movement, because it is rapidly sapping away the vitality of the "National Democratic organization."

We do not doubt it in the least. Samuel J. Tilden, who was elected President, was sold and betrayed by the same class of politicians who will now vote for a Republican Speaker if the Chairmanship of a Committee can be guaranteed.—*Cincinnati Enquirer (Bourbon Dem.).*

The opposition to the Southern policy or the President still continues. Ben Wade and other Ohio and Western politicians have written letters to prominent gentlemen in Washington, denouncing the policy of the President in unmeasured terms. It will be remembered that Mr. Wade headed an attempted bolt from the ranks of the Republican party in 1864, with the intention to defeat the renomination of Mr. Lincoln, who was too "conservative" for him. The Southern policy of the Administration is one upon which people may sincerely differ, but it is the policy upon which the nomination of Mr. Hayes was made in the Cincinnati Convention, and upon which he was elected by the people. The Republican press announced a new departure toward the South, and the people hailed it in the hope of a solution of the troublous condition of affairs in that section of the country. Coming into power, Mr. Hayes has made good the promises of the platform, of his letter of acceptance, of the canvass, and of his inaugural address. His policy does not foreshadow or contemplate an abdication of any of the rights of any citizen conferred by the Constitutional amendments, but is an attempt to enlist a certain white element of the South in an effort to make the amendments something more than a verbal mockery. The General Government was unable to enforce the demands of the amendments and of consequent Congressional legislation by the troops or by the processes of United States courts against a united and hostile white population. A change was imperative. President Grant would have inaugurated it had he remained in power. The effort on the part of the present Republican Administration to destroy the color line in Southern politics and to win over the whites to a cordial support of the Constitution and to the acceptance of a share in the burdens and responsibilities of government is praiseworthy, and while it is an experiment should be heartily supported. It may fail. The President himself regards it as an experiment. He has placed the Southern people on a trial of their honor and good faith. If his plan succeeds everybody will be gratified. If it fails the failure will be due solely to the malignancy of the White-Line Democracy. When the experiment shall have been thoroughly tried and its failure ascertained, no one will be readier to assert the authority of the Government than this Administration, and none will more warmly indorse repressive measures than they who have in good faith supported the present lenient policy.—*Indianapolis Journal (Rep.).*

### THE TIDAL MOTOR.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

CHICAGO, April 16.—The article headed "Tidal Motor" in your Sunday's paper makes the impression that I am a half idiot, and yet I can prove to-day that my invention is a success. I can prove with figures that a tank 10,000 feet square, eighteen feet high, will give 50,000-horse-power lasting ten hours. Now, the only question arises, How much money it will require for the outlay of tank and dock-inclosures, and then how much money does it take to produce a 50,000-horse-power lasting ten hours per day by steam? If the value of a 50,000-horse-power as described overbalances the common interests of the capital required to build the fixtures, then the invention is a success.

I am very sorry that the article mentioned was published, for I am not a man with only one fantastic idea for a hobby, for I can prove that my conclusions are logical from logical bases, and forming logical conclusions from a local basis is the pride of my life. I am not an individual who bows and offers before the shrine of a "Moody." Yours respectfully, A. STEMPEL.

### BRAYTON TO HARPER.

*To the Editor of The Tribune.*

CHICAGO, April 16.—I never was a defaulter, and never yet made a statement I was obliged to retract. Neither am I mistaken in the man. I know William H. Harper. He had best take his case (mine) to the Circuit and Supreme Courts, of which he has so much to say; but before doing it get some good responsible bondsmen, and also a certificate of his moral character, signed by the Fourth Ward Republican Club. I will then think about going into a newspaper controversy; but until he does this, I shall decline answering any more of his communications. My office is at 97 Lake street. Respectfully, GEORGE W. BRAYTON.

### THE VERDICT.

The progress of a valuable invention is like the progress of truth, suspected at first, though very beneficial to those who have the courage to try it; abused as its popularity seems to spread, and establishing its triumph at last by carrying happiness into palace and cottage by the resistless efforts of time and its own virtues. Such is the history of Dr. Pierce's family medicines. Their signal triumph is proof positive that they have virtues which neither suspicion, abuse, nor time can invalidate. Dr. Pierce's memorandum books given away at all drug stores.

### BOOKS.

CHAMBERS' ENCYCLOPEDIA, LIBRARY, NEW, $22.50; Zell's, half-morocco, $17.50; 20 volumes standard law books at half-price; Chatterbox for 50c; big prices paid for books. Old or partly used blank books bought. GILBERT, 21 South Clark-st.

CASH PAID FOR BOOKS—$3 PAID FOR WEBSTER'S Unabridged Dictionary, etc., etc. CHAPIN'S Old Bookstore, corner Madison and Dearborn-sts.

### CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY T. B. BOYD, ROOM 7, 179 MADISON-st.:
$4,300—Good store, dwelling over, and lot 25x120 (rents for $40 now), corner Halsted and Nineteenth-sts. Decided bargain.
$1,900—Good house and 2 lots on Harrison-st. east of Cicero-court.
$4,200—Nice large 10-room dwelling, brick basement, and lot 25x110, east front, on Peoria-st., between Lake and Fulton, on monthly payments; house has modern improvements.
$40 per foot—A splendid residence lot within half block of depot at Hyde Park.

FOR SALE—ON WARREN-AV., 24X48 FT., BEtween Oakley and Western-av. GEO. M. HIGGINSON, No. 114 Dearborn-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—TWO STORES, DWELLINGS ABOVE, three stories and lot, Lake-st, near Halsted; $5,500, one quarter cash; pays 10 per cent. M 13, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—LEASEHOLD PROPERTY CONSISTING of large frame and brick dwelling-house, 25 rooms, with furniture, and brick office adjoining, rented for five years at $300 to telegraph company; house is furnished throughout in good order and condition; has been occupied last six years as first-class boarding house by owner; lease runs to 1st of May, 1888 or longer; rent $12.50 per month; will be sold at a great sacrifice for cash and part other property. The best leasehold property on the West Side. For full particulars call or address the owner, 665 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A STORE AND dwelling, South Side, corner lot and barn, for Texas land. J. A. WHIPPLE & CO., Room 14, 104 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—100 FEET OF BEST RESIDENCE LOTS, Dearborn-av.
200 feet of best residence lots, Superior-st.
150 feet of best residence lots, Huron-st.
Terms easy. No middle men need apply.
PROPRIETOR,
278 Ohio-st.

FOR SALE—VERY LOW—TWO SPLENDIDLY built brick houses, entirely new, in choice location, with all modern improvements; parlors, dining-room, and kitchen on first floor; full information given and plans shown at office of TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE, AND LOT 100 by 180 feet, situated at southern limits of the city; convenient to Oakland Station or street cars; can be bought on long time with small cash payment. Address K 100, Tribune office.

### SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE, RENT, OR EXCHANGE—HINSDALE houses and lots; prices and terms to suit everybody; fare only $6.25 for month; 20 trains a day; highest land of any suburb. O. J. STOUGH, 123 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT WESTERN SPRINGS, 9 MILES from city limits, on C., B. & Q. Railroad, on easy monthly payments, 5 2-story houses and lots, new and complete; at $800, $1,000, $1,500, $2,000, $2,500; near station, school, church, store, meat-market, etc.; houses shown free. T. C. HILL, 4 Lakeside Building.

FOR SALE—OVER 4 ACRES OF LAND IN SOUTH Chicago at $1,000; half cash; this means business. E. H. CUMMINGS, 592 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—EXCHANGE OR RENT—A NEAT LITtle place at South Evanston, convenient to depot. Address OWNER, N 64, Tribune office.

### COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$18 PER ACRE, 145-ACRE FARM, 4 miles from Kankakee, and ¾-mile from depot, good house, 30 acres young timber, and splendid land. Terms easy.
$5,500—A good 325-acre farm, 2 miles south of Lawrenceville, Lawrence Co., Ill., 2 houses, good orchard, 125 acres fenced and under plow; 200 of elegant timber, and splendid land. Terms easy.
$25 per acre—A fine improved farm of 160 acres in Butler Co., Iowa, near depot; $1,000 down, balance easy.
T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

### REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—HOUSE ON NORTH SIDE, FOR which I will give cash and land or fruit farm in Michigan. Address Q 76, Tribune office.

WANTED—NORTH SIDE—LaSALLE-ST. OR EAST of Clark, 50x100 ft, cheap for cash. FRED L. FAKE & CO., 88 Washington-st.

### HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—AT 1024 MICHIGAN-AV., A LOT OF household goods, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, cook and heating stoves, lounges, hall trees, marble-top bureaus and tables, &c., &c.; everything in the house must be sold to-day.

RARE CHANCE—THE FURNITURE OF A FIVE-room house for sale at a great bargain. Call immediately at 1073 West Adams-st.

SWEEPING REDUCTIONS IN FURNITURE:

| | |
|---|---|
| Elegant parlor-suit, 7 pieces, reduced to | $ 55 |
| New walnut parlor-suit, 7 pieces, reduced to | 45 |
| Elegant plush parlor-suit reduced to | 90 |
| Handsome Marie-Antoinette-suit reduced to | 100 |
| Walnut hair-cloth suit only | 38 |
| Splendid dressing-case chamber-set only | 65 |
| Very elegant chamber-suit reduced to | 85 |
| Handsome chamber-suit only | 35 |

R. T. MARTIN, 154 State-st.

THE UNION FURNITURE COMPANY, 503 WEST Madison-st., sell all kinds of household furniture on monthly payments; low prices; long time.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

A FINE STOCK OF CLOTHING FOR SALE ON Milwaukee-av.; sales $100,000 per year; rent low. PETERSON & BAY, 168 Randolph-st.

A. OAKLEY, MANUFACTURER OF COCKroach, bedbug, and moth exterminators; wholesale and retail; contracts taken. 189 East Washington.

ALL CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING, CARpets, furniture, and miscellaneous goods of any kind by sending letter to JONAS GELDER, 604 State-st.

THE TOLL-GATE! PRIZE PICTURE SENT FREE! An ingenious gem! Fifty objects to find! Address, with stamp, E. C. ABBEY, Buffalo, N. Y.

TO HOTEL PROPRIETORS AND PAINTERS, ETC. —Do you want your flag-staffs on your houses and hotels painted reasonably? If you do, address M. care Mr. Lottrup, 43 East Kinzie-st., Chicago, Ill.

TO WRITERS—ANY PERSON COMPETENT TO write an eloquent course of lectures from a given subject address K 95, Tribune office.

WANTED—A VELOCIPEDE IN GOOD ORDER, for cash. Address Q 23, Tribune office.

WANTED—GOODS TO SELL ON COMMISSION BY a man well acquainted in the grocery business; can give good city references. Address Q 56, Tribune office.

WATER-FILTERS FOR $3 AT SEAVEY'S, 49 State-st.

WANTED—A GOOD FLOURING-MILL ON BALtimore & Ohio Railroad, in Northern Indiana or Ohio; will pay cash. WHIPPLE & CO., 104 Washington-st., Room 14.

$2,500 A YEAR TO AGENTS. OUTFIT AND a $25 shot gun free. For terms address J. WORTH & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

### HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE LOT OF WORK and driving horses, top and open buggies, single and double harnesses, etc., Tuesday, April 17, commencing at 10 a. m., at WREN & CO.'S, 196 and 198 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY OF A WIDOW LADY: Two horses, one dark bay, rangy, family, or coupe mare, very stylish, stands 16 hands high, with a long mane and tail, can travel in 3 minutes, frightened at nothing, and stands without tying; also one bay mare, can trot any day in 2:50, is very handsome and very kind, with a full mane and tail, and is free from spot or blemish; they are warranted in every respect; no horse jockeys need apply; also one very fine side-bar top-buggy, made by Mr. Stivers, of New York, one jump seat family wagon, and harness. Apply at 518 Wabash-av. Both horses are pedigreed.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A GOOD HORSE, HARNESS, and express or delivery wagon. MOSES WARREN, 103 State-st.

WANTED—A HORSE AND EXPRESS WAGON on time, on monthly payments, at 669 Hinman-st., to-morrow. The horse must be sound.

### DIVORCES.

ABSOLUTE AND VALID DIVORCES QUIETLY obtained in every State, Territory, and the Canadas, for incompatibility or any statutory cause; newspaper scandal avoided. It makes no difference where you reside; fee after decree; advice free; all correspondence and personal visits strictly confidential; all letters on this subject answered in plain envelopes. A personal visit to my office will convince you that your business will be attended to with success. Thirteen years' experience, and the very best of city and country references given. Do not fail to call or write. Correspondence with the legal profession invited.
Law office of A. J. DEXTER,
99 Madison-st., Rooms A and B,
and 182 Dearborn-st., Rooms 8 and 9, Chicago, Ill.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES ACCORDING TO LAW FOR any statutory cause. Beware of "shysters" and "swindlers." One-half of the so-called "divorces" (?) are worthless. Divorce suits contested in any State or Territory. Call or address law office of P. MONTGOMERY, 162 Washington-st., Room 19, Chicago.

DIVORCES LEGALLY AND QUIETLY OBTAINED in every State and Territory for incompatibility, etc. Residence unnecessary. Fee after decree; 12 years' experience. A. GOODRICH, Attorney, 124 Dearborn-st.

### MUSICAL.

DECKER BROS. PIANOS AND ESTEY ORGANS for sale and for rent; lowest prices and easiest terms in the city. STORY & CAMP, 211 State-st.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND PIANOS.
1 Geo. Steck & Co. Square Grand, $250.
1 Hallett, Davis & Co. Square Grand, $250.
1 F. C. Lighte & Co. Square Grand, $200.
1 Hayden & Co., $185.
1 D. L. Fry, $120.
6 7⅓-octave pianos, $130, $140, $150.
3 upright pianos, $125, $150, $200.
8 second-hand organs, $25, $50, $60, $75.
10 melodeons, $15, $20, $25, $30.
W. W. KIMBALL, corner State and Adams-sts.

HALLETT, DAVIS & CO.'S UPRIGHT PIANOS were the only ones, out of over forty competitors, that received special mention and honors at the Centennial. They stand in tune longer than any pianos made. They are rich and full in tone, constructed to endure, and are in every essential the perfect pianos of the age. Musical masters and amateurs in America and Europe pronounce the Hallett, Davis & Co.'s Uprights unrivaled. These pianos, with other musical instruments of the best makes, can be found at my warerooms. Illustrated price catalogues furnished free on application. W. W. KIMBALL, corner State and Adams-sts.

### STORAGE.

FIRST-CLASS STORAGE FOR HOUSEHOLD goods, furniture, or merchandise. Advances made on goods stored. JAMES McCAULEY, 141 Wabash-av., up-stairs.

FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, AND MERCHANDISE stored at lowest rates in fire-proof warehouse, 160 W. Monroe-st. We loan money at 10 per cent per annum.

OUR FACILITIES ARE UNSURPASSED FOR REmoving and storing furniture, merchandise, etc., in fire-proof warehouse; 160 West Monroe. Money loaned at 10 per cent.

STORAAGE FOR PIANOS, FINE FURNITURE, and all household goods, etc. 202 to 208 East Randolph-st. (Hale Building); 78 to 80 Van Buren-st. Cash advances.

### LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—SOME MONEY ON MADISON-ST., AT crossing of Canal; the owner can have by paying for this advertisement and describing same. JOHN B. SHAW, 199 West Randolph-st.

FOUND—A MILCH COW. OWNER CAN HAVE IT by proving property and paying expenses. Apply at 180 Canal-st.

LOST—A RECEIPT-BOOK OF THE C., B. & Q. R. R. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning same to B. KUPPENHEIMER & CO., 79 and 81 Wabash.

$5 REWARD—LOST—AT STOCK-YARDS YESterday, small yellow dog, short tail, leather collar, small padlock on; answers to name of Dixey; above reward will be given upon return to Revere House, corner Clark and Michigan-sts.

### MEDICAL.

DR. KEAN, 175 SOUTH CLARK-ST., CHICAGO, warrants cures, or no pay, in all diseases. Medicated baths administered when necessary.

### TO RENT—HOUSES.

#### West Side.

TO RENT—$12.50, $15—OR FOR SALE ON EASY monthly payments, nice cottage-houses with large lots; I guarantee good, respectable neighbors; on West Erie, West Huron, and West Superior-sts., east of Robey. First-class public school near; Indiana-st. cars. S. T. KING, 97 Washington-st.

TO RENT—$35 PER MONTH WILL RENT THE elegant, new, 3-story brick house, with large grounds and fine stable, southeast corner Van Buren-st. and Campbell-av.; all modern improvements; parlor, dining-room, and kitchen all on one floor. Apply to W. GRAY BROWN, 1008 West Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—VERY CHEAP—2-STORY FRAME, 8 rooms, 445 West Jackson-st.; gas, water, barn, double lot; $25. D. E. FISKE, 7 Otis Block.

TO RENT—NEW FRAME HOUSE, 10 ROOMS, ON two floors, 482 Warren-av., near Oakley-st. J. H. HOFF, 14 Reaper Block.

TO RENT—CHEAP—THE TWO 2-STORY BUILDings Nos. 710 and 712 Carroll-av., with all modern improvements and large barns in rear of said houses.

TO RENT—THE 2-STORY BRICK DWELLING corner of Willard-place and Randolph-st.; has marble mantels, hot and cold water, bath-room, bay-window, and is handy to the business centre. L. H. ROBINSON, Room 32 Ashland Block.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, A three-story and basement stone-front, with brick barn, in the vicinity of Union Park; house in good condition; or will sell the furniture to parties renting the house. Apply to W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 East Washington-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGES 457 AND 461 HUBBARD-st.; also 452 West Indiana-st. W. WALLER, 41 Clark-st., Room 11.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE ON SOUTH SIDE; splendid opportunity for right party. H. W. HOWE, 26 Portland Block.

TO RENT—2-STORY FRAME HOUSE, 11 ROOMS, 381 West Washington-st.; also house, 10 rooms, with barn, on Jackson-st., near Loomis. M. BEAL, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 7.

TO RENT—383 WEST MONROE-ST., CORNER OF Centre-av.; no basement; 11 rooms, closets, bath-room, and cellar. Inquire at 411 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—VERY PLEASANT HOUSE 9 ROOMS besides store-room, bath-room, stationary wash-tubs, bay-window, etc. 319 South Robey-st., corner Harrison. $28.

#### South Side.

TO RENT—NO. 455 VERNON-AV., TEN ROOMS, $25 per month; No. 344 Vernon-av., fine marble-fronts with brick stable, $40 per month; and two splendidly built brick houses, two stories with mansard roof; all modern improvements; parlors, dining-room, and kitchen on first floor; convenient to business; $35 each per month. Also 634 Wabash-av., large 2-story house with barn, $60 per month. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—1384 PRAIRIE-AV., 3-STORY AND basement brown stone front, $75. 1143 Michigan-av., 2-story and basement octagon stone front with mansard, $60. 1455 and 1463 Prairie-av., corner Thirty-second-st., 2-story and basement octagon stone fronts, $40. 182 Thirty-second-st., corner Prairie-av. 2-story and basement frame with barn, $25. 1188 Michigan-av., 5-room cottage with barn, $30. H. P. BALDWIN, 86 LaSalle-st., Room 23.

TO RENT—TWO FINELY-SITUATED 3-STORY and basement swell-front brick houses, connected together and arranged for a first-class boarding house, 1002 and 1004 Wabash-av., between Twenty-second and Twenty-third-sts. Part of the furniture for sale. C. W. PIERCE, 160 La Salle-st., basement.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK dwelling, 1129 Prairie-av.; $50 per month. M. L. PEARCE, 123 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY BRICK BASEMENT house, 14 rooms, No. 19 Lake-av.; modern improvements; possession April 23, at Fair View Station. Apply at house, or 4 Lakeside Building, in forenoon.

TO RENT—CHEAP—TO A FIRST-CLASS TENant, 1119 Indiana-av., between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth-st., fine 3-story and basement brick house, with or without barn; all modern improvements. Address Q 53, Tribune office.

TO RENT—CHEAP—2-STORY AND BASEMENT frame house, 487 Michigan-av., near Fourteenth-st., east front. Apply at Room 5 Lakeside Building, southwest corner Clark and Adams-sts.

TO RENT—876, 878, AND 880 INDIANA-AV. TWO-story and basement houses; and 64 Eighteenth-st., two-story and basement house. All of these houses have the modern conveniences and gas-fixtures. Inquire of GEO. G. NEWBURY, Rooms 8 and 9 Bryan Block.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED HOUSE, NO. 177 Calumet-av., at $75 per month; corner house, 13 rooms; must be rented to-morrow.

#### North Side.

TO RENT—CHEAP—TWO-STORY AND BASEment brick houses, 213, 215, 217, and 219 North State-st. Also, three-story and basement brick houses, 230 and 232 North LaSalle-st., with all modern improvements. ELBRIDGE HANECY, 95 Dearborn-st. Room 23.

TO RENT—3-STORY AND BASEMENT HOUSES on Pine and Indiana-sts., with modern improvements and in good order; $50 per month. Inquire at 39 Pine-st.

TO RENT—OCTAGON BRICK, 332 OHIO-ST., BEtween Rush and Pine. Apply 350 East Indiana-st.

TO RENT—2 BLOCKS FROM LINCOLN-AV. CARS, first-class locality, an elegant 12-room brick, $60; octagon stone, laundry, and all modern conveniences, $40; 2-story and basement brick, $30. CHAS. N. HALE, 153 Randolph-st.

#### Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—HOUSES—BY E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., 134 LaSalle-st., corner of Madison:
WEST SIDE.
46 South Ann-st., fine 3-story and basement stone front, opposite First Congregational Church.
311 and 313 West Randolph-st., brick, 23 rooms.
420 Fulton-st., large house, yard, and stable.
64 Union Park-place, 9 rooms, stone front, $30.
91 North Ada-st., corner Carroll, brick, 10 rooms, $30.
784 West Madison-st., corner Robey, 10 rooms, $35.
22 Hamilton-av., 10 rooms, brick, furnace, &c., $37.50.
1019 West Adams-st., 2-story, corner, $20.
1021 West Adams-st., 8 rooms, $18.
116 Honore-st., brick, 12 rooms, $30.
297 West Jackson-st., 2-story and basement, brick.
587 Fulton-st., cottage and barn, $25.
SOUTH SIDE.
50 Twenty-fourth-st., brick, 12 rooms.
703 Wabash-av., flats, 4 and 5 rooms, $20 each.
86 Spring-st., cottage and barn, $8.
371 Michigan-av., 9 rooms and barn, $40.
329 Michigan-av., 11 rooms and barn.
14 Vincennes-place, 10 rooms, $20.
4 Vincennes-place, 10 rooms, $20.
NORTH SIDE.
346 North LaSalle-st., near Oak, marble front, 3-story and basement, all improvements.
352 North LaSalle-st., stone front, 15 rooms.

TO RENT—NEW 10-ROOM BRICK HOUSES, MODern improvements; $25. Others $8, $15. Sell on monthly payments. JOHN F. EBERHART, 107 Clark.

#### Suburban.

TO RENT—FOR SIX MONTHS OR A YEAR, FURnished or unfurnished, a pleasantly situated residence in Egandale, Hyde Park; fine house, large lawn and stable; tenant to board owner and family (three adults and one child). Address P 55, Tribune office.

TO RENT—WHOLE OR PART OF HOUSE, FURnished or not furnished; house is situated on Wellington-av., Lake View, half block east of dummy road and two blocks north of street-cars; it contains all modern improvements. Inquire at the house or at Room 59 Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT—MY HOMESTEAD, HOUSE AND grounds, at Winnetka; house 38x42 feet, 2-stories and attic, cemented cellar under the whole, good well and cisterns; 7 acres of land, good garden, horse barn, carriage barn, woodhouse, etc.; situation foot of Elm-st., on lake shore, little less than haf mile from depot. Terms reasonable; possession given immediately; good reference required. Inquire of ARTEMAS CARTER, 240 South Water-st., Chicago.

TO RENT—THREE NEW DWELLINGS, FINELY arranged, and located in the pleasantest part of Winnetka; will be rented or sold very cheap. BALDWIN, WALKER & CO., 142 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—NEW HOUSES AT RIDGELAND, BEtween Austin and Oak Park, cheap to good tenants. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., 134 LaSalle-st.

### TO RENT—ROOMS.

#### South Side.

TO RENT—ROOMS AND APARTMENTS BY E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., 134 LaSalle-st.:
243 State-st., corner Jackson, suites of 2 each.
45 and 47 Third-av., suites 3 rooms, $8 to $16.
108 Third-av., 1 suite 5 rooms, $15.
763 Wabash-av., 4 rooms, $20.
234 LaSalle-st., 2 rooms, $10.
234 LaSalle-st., suites 4 rooms, $18 to $20.
776 West Madison-st., 5 rooms, $16.
Other rooms and flats to be vacant May 1.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, CHEAP, AT $1.50 to $2. Apply at the Great Eastern House, 111 South Franklin-st.

TO RENT—NICE FLAT—FOUR FRONT ROOMS IN second story, State-st., near Van Buren, $18 per month. C. S. WALLER, 41 Clark-st., Room 11.

TO RENT—CHEAP—ROOMS IN SUITES CONveniently fitted up for families or renting for lodgings, at 267 and 273 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FURNISHED FRONT suites, angle rooms; prices reduced; dining-room, furnished, to rent; transients, 50 to 75 cents a night. 71 East Monroe-st.

#### West Side.

TO RENT—IN THOMPSON'S BLOCK, ON WEST Madison-st., suites of 6 rooms suitable for housekeeping (modern improvements), on first and second floors; light and airy, by WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

#### North Side.

TO RENT—PARLOR-FLOOR FLAT, FIVE ROOMS, No. 1 location, near cars and Lincoln Park; $18. CHAS. N. HALE, 153 Randolph-st.

### TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, ETC.

#### Stores.

TO RENT—STORE 25X70 FEET IN THOMPSON'S Block, West Madison-st., opposite Carson, Pirie & Co.'s; business centre of the West Side; a good tenant more desired than high rent. By WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—A CHOICE STORE, SOUTHEAST CORner of Harrison and Halsted-sts.; a good location for any business. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—GROCERY STORE AND FIXTURES, with five rooms, cellar, and barn, at 528 West Taylor-st.

TO RENT—THE FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT of 16 South Clark-st., and the second-floor of 14 South Clark-st. Apply at Room 4, 14 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—STORE NO. 271 SOUTH CLARK-ST., from May 1; size 20x100 feet. Apply to W. SMITH, 593 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—DOUBLE STORE, 28 AND 30 MARKET-st., in Lind Block. Inquire of H. DISSTON & SONS, at saw factory.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT 299 STATE-st., near Van Buren; large basement 60x100, at 351 to 355 State-st. C. S. WALLER, 41 Clark-st., Room 11.

TO RENT—STORE AND DWELLING, WITH BARN and corner lot, northeast corner of Lock and Lyman-sts., South Side. J. A. WHIPPLE & CO., Room 14, 104 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FOR MANUFACTURING—STORES, basements, lofts, and 5 rooms; best light; 100-horse new engine, new building. S. L. BROWN, 232 Fifth-av.

#### Offices.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF TWO BACK OFFICES, with large vault, main floor, Fullerton Block, 94 Dearborn-st.; low to a good tenant. Apply at Room 4 in the building.

#### Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—CHEAP, $25 A MONTH, ROAD HOUSE, Bellevue Villa, on Evanston road.

TO RENT—THE THIRD AND FOURTH LOFTS OF 203 and 207 Wabash-av., in Burdick House Block, 40x100 each; hoisting machine and use of passenger elevator; also store on Adams-st., in same building. W. R. BURDICK, basement, corner Wabash-av. and Adams-sts.

### WANTED—MALE HELP.

#### Bookkeepers, Clerks, etc.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE BUSINESS MAN WITH from $3,000 to $5,000 can get a good situation and interest in a safe and highly profitable manufacturing business in this city. Address Q 65, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO WRITE IN A wholesale house. Address Q 61, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SALESMAN IN the confectionery line to travel in this State; must be a single man. Apply at Room 31 Burke's Hotel, from 9 to 10 a. m. this morning.

WANTED—A STRONG BOY OF 18 IN A COAL OFfice from 7 a. m. to 8 p. m.; $4 or $5 a week; bring reference. 338 South Clark-st.

#### Trades.

WANTED—FOREMAN OF FOUNDRY—OWING to the mysterious disappearance of the foreman of our foundry, applications will be received for the position from parties experienced in superintending the manufacture of car-wheels and foundry castings. Address immediately, stating amount of experience, and giving references as to competency and sobriety. JOSEPH W. SPRAGUE, President Ohio Falls Car Company, Jeffersonville, Ind.

WANTED—CARRIAGE BLACKSMITH—TO A good man steady work; also a helper. 201 East Washington-st. AL. S. MILLAR.

WANTED—THREE OR FOUR GOOD CALCIMINers. Call at 93 East Harrison-st. at 7 o'clock ready for work.

WANTED—BOY ACCUSTOMED TO SOLDERING. BLAIR, 173 Madison-st.

WANTED—FOUR GOOD CALCIMINERS AND painters; long job and highest wages to good men. Come ready to work. 13 Elm-st.

WANTED—TO TAILORS—A NO. 1 COAT AND pantaloon maker at 943 West Lake-st.

WANTED—FIVE GOOD CALCIMINERS AND painters at 11 Cottage Grove-av. R. HETHERINGTON.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CARPET-LAYER; none but good workmen need apply. JOHN M. SMYTH, 134 West Madison-st.

WANTED—4 FIRST-CLASS PAINTERS AND 1 grainer; best wages to such. Call at 258 Wabash-av.

WANTED—CARPENTERS AND PAINTERS; first-class men. 45 and 47 Michigan-av.

WANTED—HOUSE PAINTER AT 475 WEST Huron-st., between Lincoln and Robey.

WANTED—A BOY TO WORK AT CARRIAGE-painting, at 44 Eldridge-court.

WANTED—2 GOOD UPHOLSTERERS, 205 WEST Washington-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SOAP-MAKER; A German preferred. Address, with reference and terms, McGRAW & LISENBY, Clinton, Ill.

WANTED—THREE OR FOUR PAINTERS. HYDE Park, southwest corner Fifty-sixth-st. and Madison-av. MADDEN.

#### Employment Agencies.

WANTED—100 RAILROAD LABORERS. WAGES $1.25 per day; plenty station work; fare advanced. R. F. CHRISTIAN & CO., 288 South Water, Room 11.

WANTED—100 SCANDINAVIAN AND GERMAN laborers to learn coal-mining. Wages $1 per day and board. Free fare. A. ROSS, 288 S. Water, Room 11.

WANTED—100 RAILROAD LABORERS; PLENTY of station work; 25 coal miners, at J. H. SPERBECK & CO'S., 23 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—TO LEAVE TO-DAY—50 RAILROAD laborers for Michigan, $1.25 per day, steady work. R. F. CHRISTIAN & CO., 288 South Water-st., Room 11.

#### Miscellaneous.

WANTED—ENERGETIC MEN TO SELL A STAPLE article that every person needs, and which gives a nice profit to agents. Apply at 110 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO ENGAGE THE SERVICES OF A thoroughly competent man to travel and solicit consignments of grain for a Baltimore commission house. Address, with reference and stating terms, H T W, care W. P. McLaren & Co., 21 Chamber of Commerce, Chicago.

WANTED—AN ENERGETIC MAN THAT CAN loan $1,000 well secured, and liberal salary. Address P 39, Tribune office.

WANTED—MEN AT 186 STATE-ST. TO SELL new patent articles, chromos, stationery, etc. AMERICAN NOVELTY CO.

WANTED—ANY ONE OF RESPECTABLE APpearance and fair address among business-men can make $3 per day. Call on or address, with 3-cent stamp, G. S. TRUE, 204 LaSalle-st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—$300 PER MONTH TO AGENTS SELLing our goods, which are staple. Outfit free. Send stamp for circular. Apply at 110 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—SALESMEN—TWO IN CHICAGO AND three for Illinois and Iowa; business permanent and no peddling; salary liberal; hotel and traveling expenses paid. Address MONITOR LAMP COMPANY, 264 Main-st., Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—MEN OF ENERGY AND GENTEEL appearance for a permanent business that pays $50 to $70 a week; none but first-class men need reply; no boys wanted. Send stamp for papers or 50 cents for $1 sample. RAY & CO., Chicago.

WANTED—A BOY 15 YEARS OLD IN DENTAL office; must be neat and intelligent; American preferred. Apply 9 a. m. dentist, 529 State-st.

WANTED—MAN WITH $150 READY CASH CAN step into a legitimate every-day business in active operation, paying well. Those meaning business call to-day and investigate. 145 Clark-st., Room 14.

WANTED—MEN FOR CHOICE BUSINESS OPENings, other cities; light, legitimate, very profitable; $75 capital required. ADAMS & CO., 183 Madison-st., Room 7.

### WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

#### Domestics.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GERMAN GIRL FOR general housework in a private family. Must be able to cook, wash, and iron. No other need apply. 370 Michigan-av., near Twelfth-st.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL FOR HOUSEWORK. Come early, and ready for work. 23 South Peoria.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN GIRL TO DO GENeral housework in private family. Apply at 580 West Lake-st.

WANTED—AT 752 WEST MONROE-ST., A GIRL for general housework. German or Norwegian preferred.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN, SWEDISH, OR Norwegian girl to do general housework in a small American family. Call at 88 North Clark-st., third floor, front rooms.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN GIRL FOR GENeral housework in a small family; good wages to good girl. Apply at 1127 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A NEAT AND THOROUGHLY COMpetent woman to go to Englewood and do the work for a small family of adults; best references given and required; good wages paid. Call at Room 1 Michigan Southern Depot, between 10 and 11 a. m.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in small family; a good washer and ironer and accustomed to children. 1536 South Dearborn-st., near Thirty-first.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO ASSIST IN LIGHT housework; also a good girl for general housework. Apply at 567 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family. 285 West Jackson-st., near Morgan-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK; MUST BE A THORough laundress. 314 East Indiana-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK AT 392 MICHigan-av., at once.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK at 150 South Hoyne-st.; to a good worker good wages will be paid.

#### Seamstresses.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS ON FIRST-CLASS PANTaloons. 46 Wyland-st., third floor.

WANTED—FIVE GOOD SEAMSTRESSES FOR white shirts; those who can furnish their own machine preferred; call at the shirt factory. 199 East Madison-st., Room 6.

WANTED—TWO EXPERIENCED CARPET-SEWers; no others need apply at R. J. DAUPHINEY & CO.'S, 170 Madison-st.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED BRAID SEWERS; also girl to run a wiring machine. A. A. TURNER'S, 144 Wabash-av.

#### Nurses.

WANTED—A WET-NURSE OF NOT OVER A month, immediately. Apply to Dr. HALE, 65 Twenty-second-st., between 1 and 3 p. m.

#### Employment Agencies.

WANTED—GERMAN AND SWEDISH GIRLS, with references, to work in good families. Apply to Mrs. WHITTAKER, 246 North Clark-st.

#### Miscellaneous.

WANTED—TEN CANVASSERS TO INTRODUCE a new corset to families in city; experienced canvassers preferred. Address Q 55, Tribune office.

### BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—STOCK OF DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, etc., amounting to about $5,000, in village of Shell Rock, Ia. An excellent opening for man of small means. Will not trade for other property. Address J. D. POWERS, Shell Rock, Ia.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A BIG THING FOR a side-show; one would hardly believe their own eyes. Address Q 93, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—STOCK OF DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS (about $1,500) at 50 cents on the dollar; show-cases, shelves, and counters cheap. Inquire of MENDEL & WOLFF, 128 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—COFFEE-HOUSE AND CAKE BAKery; well located, and doing a good business; will bear investigation. Inquire 128 Dearborn-st., Room 10.

FOR SALE—ONE-HALF OR WHOLE INTEREST IN a barber-shop and bath-rooms on the finest corner in the city; must have $400 or $500. K 6, Tribune.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST PAYING SMALL hotels on the South Side, with everything complete; reason for selling, going to retire. No. 20 East Jackson-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A FINE DRUG-STORE DOing a good business; no time to attend to it. Address Q 64, Tribune office.

PATENT FOR SALE—$350 CASH—YOU CAN GET Dimmett Novelty Leaf Picture-Frame Patent; chance to make them or sell territory. A. B. DIMMETT, 706 East Woodard-st., Bloomington, Ill.

SALOON AND RESTAURANT FOR SALE AT A low price; good corner. Address Q 67, Tribune.

$500 BUYS HALF INTEREST IN A CASH BUSiness that will more than support two families. Call or address 125 South Clark-st., Room 22.

### WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—I WILL TAKE THE BEST house offered at not over $25 per month, West Side, 10 or 11 rooms; state particulars of location, surroundings, size and style of house, condition of repair, street paved or not, sewer or not; sure pay and prompt. Address Q 28, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE AND BARN IN the city or suburbs; will not pay more than $30 per month. Address Q 25, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A MIDDLE AGED MAN and wife desire one or two rooms in building or shop which will pay rent by watching property; best of reference furnished. Address Q 62, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A FIRST-CLASS APplicant, a large and fine house in a desirable portion of the South Division, containing about 20 rooms, with hall in the middle, heated by steam or hot water, with stable and carriage room. SAMUEL GEHR, 114 Dearborn-st.

### PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—S. M. J., I WILL GIVE $10 FOR THE papers I lost March 20, 1877. GEO. C. THOMPSON, 24 to 30 South Jefferson-st.

### PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WITH $250 or $300 in an old established butter and provision store. Call at 125 Michigan-st.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

#### Bookkeepers, Clerks, etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO speaks the German and Scandinavian languages; have 10 years' experience in the retail grocery trade; well acquainted in the city and can bring the very best of city references. Address Q 54, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A POSITION OF REsponsibility by a thoroughly experienced and highly recommended bookkeeper. Address P. O. Box 340.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER AND cashier, by a thoroughly competent man; was with last employers seven years, to whom he is permitted to refer. Address Q 60, Tribune office.

#### Coachmen, Teamsters, etc.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, BY A Swede, 25 years old; is honest, sober, and can give best of city references. Address, for three days, M 34, Tribune office.

#### Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STRONG AND ABLE man at any kind of work for his board. Inquire at 24 North Clark-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WITH 17 years' experience, in a wholesale or retail dry goods store as traveler or otherwise. Address Q 89, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BOY ON A BOAT TO do cabin work. Address, for one day, M. JACKSON, Post-Office, city.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

#### Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO SECond work or take care of children; reference if required. Please call Tuesday, at 30 Goethe-st., in rear.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL to do general housework in a small family or second work. Apply at 606 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO do general housework in a small private family; would like to go a short distance in the country. Please address Q 58, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls just from the East, in a private family, as cooks or laundresses. Call at or address 183 Bremer-st., North Side.

SITUATION WANTED—BY RELIABLE SWEDISH girl to do second work, age 15. Address 50 Sloan-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY STEADY DANISH GIRL aged 14, to do second work. 34 Sloan-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NORWEGIAN GIRL to do general housework in a private family, American; reference. Call for two days at 204 West Erie-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NEAT, TIDY GIRL girl to do housework in small private family. Please address Q 100, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL TO do second work or general housework in a small private family. Call at 1688 South Dearborn-st.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY to cook, wash, and iron or do general housework. Apply at 113 North Market-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD, RELIABLE Swedish girl to do general housework or second work. Call at 23 Vine-st., up-stairs, North side.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL AS cook or to do general housework in a private family; South Side preferred. Call at 884 South Dearborn-st., in store.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO TIDY AMERIcan girls to do second and kitchen work together; a nice place the object more than wages. Apply at 1451 Wentworth-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GOOD GIRLS as cooks or to do general housework; understand their business thoroughly, and will do it. First-class city references. Call at 191 West Fourteenth-st.

#### Milliners.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MILLINER ABOUT going out of business, of seventeen years' experience: city preferred; best of references given. Address Q 57, Tribune office.

#### Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FASHIONABLE dressmaker to do work in families the coming season. None but first-class need apply. French book and patterns. Inquire at 243 Wabash-av., Suit 3.

#### Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO TAKE care of children. Call at 39 and 41 Milwaukee-av.

#### Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian or German female help can be supplied at G. DUSKE'S office, 173 North Halsted-st., corner Milwaukee-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES NEEDING domestics can be supplied with some of the best of different nationalities at MRS. WHITTAKER'S, 246 North Clark-st.

#### Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WOMAN TO GO OUT by the day or take in washing or house-cleaning. Call for two days at 306 South Park-av., up-stairs in the rear.

### TO EXCHANGE.

A DEALER WISHING TO RETIRE FROM THE REtail trade will exchange for improved unincumbered city property a retail stock of a cost value of $20,000 and the good will of a large retail trade, established over eight years. Address Q 69, Tribune office.

EXCHANGE—PARLOR SUIT, SEVEN PIECES, for light business wagon, two seats preferred. Call at 1422 South State-st.

FOR EXCHANGE—A FIRST-CLASS KNAUER piano for a good, sound horse, or for good covered buggy. Apply at 141 Wabash-av., up-stairs.

FOR EXCHANGE—ONE EQUITY OF $3,000 AND one of $4,000 for country residence or wild lands clear. Address P 68, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—BY T. B. BOYD, ROOM 1, 179 Madison-st.:
Fine corner on Fulton and Peoria-sts.; rents for $1,800; 2 splendid dwellings, lot 72x116; want good hotel in country or good farm.
$12,000—An elegant brick mansion and lot, 100x170, on Wabash-av., between Forty-first and Forty-second-sts., for good lands in any of the States, clear.
$16,000—An elegant octagon-front brick dwelling, barn, and lot 25x180 on Adams and Paulina-sts.; want good clear farm.
Fine brick hotel and lot, 200x200, near Chicago, clear; want good farm worth 12,000 Kentucky, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, or Iowa.
325-acre farm, 2 miles from Laurenceville, Ill., clear, nicely improved, for good house and lot in city, clear.
Fine stone-front hotel and lot, 96x125, 100 rooms, on West Madison-st., 4 stores; want good farms or lands, clear.

TO EXCHANGE—GOOD IOWA LAND 3 MILES from county-seat on railroad, for good horses and buggies. Address W A B, Box 245, Hyde Park, Ill.

TO EXCHANGE—MASON & HAMLIN PARLOR organ for a sound young horse, or for Concord buggy. Apply at 141 Wabash-av., up-stairs.

TO EXCHANGE—A FINE FRENCH-PLATE PARlor looking-glass for a good family horse and phaeton. Address Q 68, Tribune office.

WILL EXCHANGE FOR GOOD IOWA OR KANSAS land, or rent to a good tenant, my store (26x80) and dwelling attached in a live railroad town of 1,600 inhabitants; buildings in prime order, and possession given in ten days; an opening for a live man to step into an old established cash business (general merchandise) seldom found; failing health compels me to retire. S. D. ALFRED, Jr., Cambridge, Ill.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—FINISHED MARBLE monuments, grave-stones, mantels, and furniture work, which can be made to order, for city property or farm. Please answer in writing. O. KUNDSON, 480 West Huron-st.

WILL EXCHANGE LOT ON LAKE-AV., IN Cleaverville, one block south of city limits, free of incumbrance, for a stock of merchandise of any description, either in city or country, in full or in part payment; if in part payment will give long time on balance at low rate of interest. Address K 30, Tribune office.

### FINANCIAL.

A. A.—MONEY IN HAND TO LOAN ON FURniture without removal or on good collaterals. C. B. WILSON, Room 3, 118 Randolph-st.

BALDWIN, WALKER & CO. HAVE MONEY IN hand to loan in sums from $1,000 to $5,000 on city real estate. 7 Hawley Building, 142 Dearborn-st.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS' private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Room 5 and 6. Established 1854.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER, AND money to loan on watches, diamonds, and valuables of every description at GOLDSMID'S Loan and Bullion Office, 99 East Madison-st. Established 1865.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT; $1,000, $2,000, $5,000 at 8 per cent; $3,000 and $1,000 at 9 per cent. funds in hand. JOHN H. AVERY & CO., 159 LaSalle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY PROPerty in sums to suit. Apply at Union Trust Company, 135 South Clark-st.

MONEY LOANED ON FURNITURE, JEWELRY, diamonds, machinery, chattels in warehouse, or any good collaterals, 166 Washington-st., Room 23.

MONEY AT 7 AND 7½ PER CENT. SEE OUR advertisement on first page. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON FURNITURE, WAREhouse receipts, machinery, and other good collaterals. JAS. B. STOREY, Private Banker, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 24.

$3,000 TO $25,000 AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON improved Chicago real estate at 8 per cent interest; farm lands in Illinois at 9 per cent. DEAN & PAYNE, northeast corner Randolph and Dearborn.

### BOARDING AND LODGING.

#### South Side.

31 EAST WASHINGTON-ST.—ENGLISH HOUSE—Excellent rooms and board, $5 to $7 per week; restaurant tickets, 21 meals for $4.

76 EAST VAN BUREN-ST., NEAR STATE—Board for ladies or gentlemen $4 to $5 per week, with use of piano.

353 SOUTH STATE-ST.—THE CLARENCE House, between Van Buren and Harrison-sts.; desirable rooms with first-class board at low rates.

#### West Side.

503 WEST MADISON-ST.—GOOD BOARD AND rooms; also table-boarders accommodated at Sheldon-court.

#### North Side.

172 NORTH CLARK-ST., CORNER ERIE—HANDsome front rooms for families or single persons, with or without board. Table board, $4.

#### Hotels.

ST. CLAIR HOUSE, 178 STATE-ST., OPPOSITE Palmer House—Good rooms, $2.50 to $3 per week, with or without board; transients taken, $1.50 per day.

### BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND SINGLE ROOM BY GENTLEMAN IN private family on the North Side for $5. Address Q 26, Tribune office.

BOARD—A SINGLE GENTLEMAN WISHES TO rent a pleasant room furnished in private family, with board, east of Clark-st. and south of North-av.; references exchanged. Address Q 66, Tribune office.

### FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—BLACK HILLERS—GET YOUR OUTfits, rifles, blankets, etc., at Government Goods Depot, No. 81 East Randolph-st., and save your money.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS COMBINATION LOCK, double door, banker's safe for $250, worth $600. JAMES McCAULEY, 141 Wabash-av., up-stairs.

FOR SALE—PRICE $100—SLOOP-RIGGED YACHT, full rigged and sound. Carries 30 persons easily. Address H. VALENTINE, Janesville, Wis.

### INSTRUCTION.

LACE WORK TAUGHT AT A REASONABLE rate. Address M 1, Tribune office.

### MACHINERY.

FOR THE BLACK HILLS—STAMP-MILLS AND mining machinery built by P. W. GATES, SONS & CO., Old Eagle Works.

# The Tribune.

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## TRIBUNE BUILDING DIRECTORY.

| Rooms. | Occupants. |
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| 1. | CHARTER OAK LIFE (Insurance Dep't.) |
| 2. | TO RENT. |
| 3. | GUSTIN & WALLACE. J. T. DALE. |
| 4. | DUEBER WATCH-CASE MAN'F'G CO. |
| 5. | ROBBINS & APPLETON. |
| 6. | TO RENT. |
| 7. | HENRY LUEBKER |
| 8. | WM. C. DOW. A. J. BROWN. W. ROBBINS. |
| 9. | WRIGHT & TYRRELL. |
| 10 | CHARTER OAK LIFE (Loan Dep't.) |
| 11-13. | FAIRCHILD & BLACKMAN. |
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| 16. | HENRY E. SEELYE. W. D. COOPER. |
| 17. | M. D. HARDIN. |
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| 33. | GEO. L. THATCHER. A. F. STEVENSON. |
| 35. | NIGHT EDITOR. |
| 36. | CITY EDITOR. |

Offices in the Building to rent by W. C. DOW, Room 8.

## AMUSEMENTS.

### New Chicago Theatre.

Clark street, between Lake and Randolph. Rice's Minstrels.

### Haverly's Theatre.

Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Engagement of Mrs. Oates' English Opera Company. "La Fille de Mme Angot."

### Museum.

Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. Vaudeville and novelty.

### McVicker's Theatre.

Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of F. S. Chanfrau. "Sam."

### Adelphi Theatre.

Monroe street, corner Dearborn. "The Mountain Meadow Massacre." Variety entertainment.

## SOCIETY MEETINGS.

PLEIADES LODGE, 478, A. F. and A. M.—All members are requested to meet at the hall, 220 and 222 West Twelfth-st., Wednesday, at 10 o'clock a. m., sharp, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late brother, C. H. Hews. Brethren of sister Lodges cordially invited to attend. Per order W. M. acting.
E. F. NEWELL, Sec.

TUESDAY, APRIL 17, 1877.

## CHICAGO MARKET SUMMARY.

The Chicago produce markets were active yesterday, except wheat, and were much higher early, but afterwards weak. Mess pork closed 50c per brl higher, at $15.45 for April and $15.50 for May. Lard closed 20c per 100 lbs higher, at $9.95 cash and $10.00@10.02½ for May. Meats were ½c higher, at 5⅝c for loose shoulders, 7¾c for do short ribs, and 8⅛c for do short clears. Highwines were firmer, at $1.06@1.07 per gallon. Flour was active and firm. Wheat closed ½c lower, at $1.43¼ for April and $1.44¾ for May. Corn closed easy, at 47¼c for April and 48c for May. Oats closed ½c lower, at 37¼c cash and 37⅞c for May. Rye was stronger, at 80c. Barley closed stronger, at 65c for April and 58c for May. Hogs were active, excited, and closed 15@20c higher, at $5.35@5.85. Cattle were quiet and firm, with sales of inferior to good grades at $2.50@5.25. Sheep were dull and easier, at $3.75@6.00. One hundred dollars in gold would buy $107.37½ in greenbacks at the close.

The official canvass of the vote cast at the recent New Hampshire election reveals the fact that the constitutional amendments were all adopted, except those striking out the word "Protestant" from the Bill of Rights, and prohibiting removal from office for political causes. The amendment abolishing the religious test as a qualification for office had a narrow escape, receiving but thirteen votes over the requisite two-thirds.

Greenbacks at the New York Gold Exchange yesterday closed at 93, the gold gamblers concocting a hollow and transient advance in gold out of probable European events, which events would naturally result, financially, in heavy shipments of precious metals to this peaceful country for continued security. No one but the American gold bull sees aught in such a state of things to enhance the American value of gold.

A decision by the Attorney-General in the case of the Southern mail-contractors practically fixes the time when the Rebellion began. Congress has already passed an appropriation to pay these contractors for the services performed up to the beginning of the Rebellion, and it rested with the Attorney-General to determine the time covered by the law providing for the payment. He finds that the date of the passage of the Secession act by the States in which the claimants resided is the date to which their claims for compensation must be computed.

The report of Gen. Sooy Smith, which was submitted to the Common Council at yesterday's meeting, will serve to set at rest all present anxiety concerning the stability of the crib and the safety of Chicago's water supply. The structure is in no danger whatever of being tipped over or shoved out of place by the action of the ice and waves, and if means are provided for rendering the upper portion as safe and durable as that below the surface of the water, it would seem that no apprehensions need be felt for a hundred years or so.

In the debate in the House of Commons yesterday on the Eastern question Earl Granville attacked the policy of the Government in withholding decisive action in the interest of peace until after irretraceable steps had been taken by both Russia and Turkey. Derby defended the course of the Ministry, declaring that England signed the protocol with an especial view to bringing about disarmament, while a refusal to sign it would have thrown upon England the responsibility of the war. He declined to say anything concerning the future under existing circumstances.

The Judiciary Committee of the Common Council, together with the Corporation, have been intrusted with the duty of inquiring into the eligibility of Hildreth as a member of the new Council. It is not difficult to forecast their report. They will find that Hildreth is a confessed and convicted defrauder of the United States Government, and that under the law he is not a proper person to hold the office of Alderman of the Seventh Ward. He will therefore be refused a seat in the Council, and the City of Chicago will be spared the added disgrace of tolerating as a member of the Common Council a person through whom the Seventh Ward has already disgraced itself by casting a plurality of votes for him.

Two important decisions were yesterday rendered by the United States Supreme Court—the first to permit a reopening of the Ottawa bond case in the form of a petition for such a modification of the recent opinion of the Court as will admit evidence touching the authenticity of the transcript of the Senate journal previously offered in proof of the irregularity of the enactment upon which the case hinges. The other decision affirms that of the New York Court, which held, in the case of the contested will of Charles Fox, who devised his entire property to the United States to aid the payment of the debt incurred in putting down the Rebellion, that the United States could not inherit real estate under the laws of New York, and that the bill was void as a devise of lands. Millionaires will take notice that they are not at liberty to make big presents of this kind to the Government.

The Nicholls Legislature has got fairly started in the making of the pledges and concessions necessary to convince the Commission of their disposition to meet them half way in the effort to adjust the difficulty. Resolutions were yesterday adopted expressive of confidence in the policy of President Hayes as calculated to restore quiet and prosperity to the State of Louisiana; recognizing the obligation resting upon the State Government to carry out in good faith the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States; guaranteeing to the colored people complete protection and equality in rights and privileges of persons and property, and the enforcement of the laws without discrimination on account of color; and proffering the olive branch to all political enemies. In addition, the Nicholls caucus last evening adopted the proposition of the Commission to unseat seven members seated on contests, and install an equal number of members from the Packard Legislature, thus giving to the former body a legal quorum, and a small Democratic majority in each branch. If the invitation to accept the seven vacated seats is accepted by the Packard Legislature, the controversy will be practically at an end, and the only work left the Commission will be to remain long enough to supervise the more important details of adjustment; but if the plan is rejected, it is expected that the Commission will immediately leave New Orleans and report to the President in Washington.

## THE PRESIDENT'S SOUTHERN POLICY.

President Hayes, in his conversation on Saturday, expressed some truths which will meet a hearty response from the country, the North as well as the South. The President, in speaking of the threatened opposition to his Southern policy, recalled some instances in his own political history and the history of the Republican party which should not be forgotten. In 1874 there was a vast tidal-wave of popular feeling adverse to the general course of the Republican party, and especially because of the never-ending, never-settled, and ever-disgraceful proceedings in the Southern States. The policy of force—that is, the use of the bayonet and the gunboat to protect the colored people who were never protected—to secure the colored people in their lives, property, and persons, while each addition to the military force was followed by fresh murders, assassinations, beatings, and burnings, had become odious. The cry for troops to put an end to "outrages," which outrages were constantly repeated despite the military occupation, at last led thousands of persons of all parties to the conviction that either the reported "outrages" were inventions, or the use of the military to protect the negroes was a glaring failure. The loudest and the most effective denunciation of the Republican Administration was that it employed the army and the navy to bolster up State Governments at the South under the pretense of protecting the negroes, and yet left the negroes exposed to every description of barbarity that might be devised. In the elections of 1874 the Republicans were defeated in Massachusetts, Ohio, New York, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Illinois, and lost heavily in Michigan, Iowa, and other Republican States.

The election in Ohio in 1875 was the opening of the Presidential campaign. It was the trial whether the tidal-wave of 1874 could be arrested or rolled back, or whether it was to continue and wreck the Republican party. Old William Allen was the Governor of Ohio. He united in his own person all the ancient fame and traditions of the Democratic party with a record as an honorable and efficient Governor, and credited with having given the State an honest and economical Government. To his personal strength as a Democrat was added his open and earnest advocacy of the doctrine of making money plenty by an unlimited issue of national currency, and his opposition to any return to specie payments. That was then a popular doctrine in both parties in Ohio. In looking over the State for a man to oppose Allen, for a man in whose personal integrity, personal fitness, and political wisdom the people of Ohio had confidence, Mr. Hayes was the universal choice. He had to meet a popular opponent, and at the same time carry the record of the Republican party, which had become odious to a large portion of that party. He opened the campaign as the leader of a party which had but little hope of success. He was allowed to make his own platform, and in the first speech of that now historical election he declared his opposition to the policy of governing States by national troops, and in favor of a civil policy that would unite the blacks and the whites at the South, and induce them to co-operate politically and otherwise for the common good of both races and for the general peace of the country. In short, he insisted that the War had been over ten years, and it was time to be reconciled, and that he was opposed to opening again any of the old issues which ought to have been long since buried. From July to October he repeated this doctrine, speaking several times a week. We know the result of that election. It stopped the tidal wave of the year before. It rallied and united the Republican party in the State where there had been the largest defections.

That election was the revival of the Republican party, and it arrested the disintegration of that party which had been going on. It was the first promise that the bloody shirt should be furled, and that civil government was to be re-established in all parts of the land. The "stalwart Republicans" of Ohio, united to a man, elected the statesman and the soldier who had shown the courage to demand peace, reconciliation, and civil governments, and the political union of the whites and the blacks at the South. This was in 1875, and the campaign of 1876 opened. The Republican Convention, embracing Mr. Blaine's "stalwart Republicans" of New England, met at Cincinnati. The Convention sought the nomination of a man who could be elected. Many of the New England delegates knew that the battle-ground was the Northwest, so the platform on which Hayes had carried Ohio in 1875 was adopted, and Hayes was selected to stand on that platform. He and Bristow were agreed, and no one of those who held other views had the remotest chance of being elected by the people. In his letter of acceptance, Gov. Hayes emphasized his views of the true policy to be adopted for the South, and, had he not done so, he could not have carried Ohio. In his inaugural address he still further emphasized his views, and now, as President, he is but carrying out the precise policy he proposed in 1875, and which he has presented on every occasion since then, and which policy has been avowed, supported, and sustained by the Republican party ever since.

It is too late in the day for Mr. Blaine to be threatening the President with the opposition of the "stalwart Republicans" of New England. In the first place, Mr. Blaine does not represent them; they do not share his personal griefs, nor are they enlisted in his personal revenges. They, like all the people of the whole country, are in favor of peace and reconciliation; they want the colored people protected as they have never been by the military governments; they want the "outrage" shops closed up, to be opened never again; and if the reconciled people of the South can divide politically on any other than the color line, and thus give safety to the hitherto unprotected freedmen, then that will be a triumph for the Republican party hardly less memorable than the War itself. In such a peaceful result no portion of the American people will more heartily rejoice than the stalwart Republicans of New England, even if Mr. Blaine does sit down by the roadside and bewail.

## THE VATICAN AND THE WAR.

A dispatch printed in the last issue of The Tribune says: "A telegram to the London *Daily News* from Rome represents that the Vatican (meaning the College of Cardinals or Papal Cabinet) is elated at the prospect of war, and ardently hopes the Russians may gain some preliminary advantages, in which case it has persuaded itself that the war would become general." Admitting, what is by no means certain, that the war becomes general, what then? How is it to help the Vatican, or advance the interests of the Papacy? If the war does not involve Italy, and there is no reason why it should, it can have no effect upon the Vatican. As long as Italy is at peace, the *status quo* of the Papacy must remain. The only hope that the Vatican can have is that something may happen to drive the Italian Government out of Rome, and thus restore it to the Church. There is no danger of this kind, however, likely to happen. The Italian army and the Italian people are alike willing that the Pope shall remain in Rome, and they have no intention of interfering with his occupation, and there is no nation in Europe likely to interfere with the Italian Government's position, since, if Italy makes any alliance whatever, it will be with the stronger side, in the hope of recovering some of her territory. Who is to interfere in behalf of the Papacy? Certainly not Russia, who has no affiliation with it, and certainly not Germany, who is its most formidable enemy. France will take no part in the war at all. Her Parliament is almost unanimously opposed to it. Her Exposition set for next year is an indication that she intends to keep the peace. The very sentiment of revenge against Germany that animates her people would lead her to keep out of the contest and bide her time until Germany had become exhausted by a great war. Austria, always conservative, will not interfere in the interests of the Vatican. The Emperor has already defined his intentions in his letter to the Pope refusing to give him any hope that such might be the case in the future. Austria has too much to look after to bother itself about the Papacy. The conflicting interests of her dual Government will rage more violently than ever if there should be a general war. There is no gain for the Papacy by any war except in seeing the Turks expelled from Europe. If the Vatican has any hope at all in the premises, it is probably the hope that in some mysterious manner a general war may result in the emancipation of the Greek Christians and their return to the fold of Rome.

## THE COUNTY RING AND THE DEMOCRATS.

There is a wide-spread apprehension among the business men and taxpayers of this city that all efforts will fail in the Legislature to secure a reorganization of the present County Board. If there be a failure to secure relief in any form, then it will be owing to the opposition of the Democratic members of the Legislature, on the ground that the present County Board is Democratic and exercises a political power, the sacrifice of which must not be risked by authorizing the election of an entire new Board. This is the argument which Goodell, the agent and lobbyist for the Ring, has been urging at Springfield. Contemplating the possibility of such an outcome to all the efforts made by the people of Chicago and Cook County to get rid of the Ring, we ask the Democratic party of Illinois whether it can afford to saddle itself with the responsibility for the Cook County Ring? This is precisely what will happen if every bill for relief shall be defeated at Springfield by Democratic votes. Up to this time we have never insisted upon holding the Democratic party to account for the Ring, for we know the respectable and taxpaying Democrats of Chicago and Cook County to be as anxious for its abolition as the Republicans. But Goodell's mission is to persuade the Democrats in the Legislature that the Ring must be sustained because a large majority of the Board were elected as Democrats. If he prevails upon the Democrats at Springfield to take this stand, then the Democratic party of Illinois will become sponsor and protector of the Ring for mere partisan purposes.

Can the Democrats afford this? What chance can they have of securing a party majority in Cook County in any election while it is through their connivance that Cook County is being plundered? How many Democrats do they suppose will be returned from this county to the next Legislature to help them elect a United States Senator, if it be confessed that the Cook County Ring has been sustained by the Democratic party? Nor will they suffer in Cook County alone. All the northern counties in the State will sympathize with Cook. The decent taxpayers everywhere will say to themselves that they do not care to send Democratic legislators to Springfield, where they insist on sustaining a Ring that is plundering the largest municipality in the State at the rate of a million a year. The whole State of Illinois feels any injury done to Chicago, and the people throughout the State will resent it. If the Democrats in the Legislature allow themselves to be deceived by Goodell, who is reduced to the necessity of acting as lobbyist for a corrupt Ring, they will have reason to regret it when it may be too late.

We have said that the Ring is plundering this county at the rate of a million a year. The facts bear out the statement. The expenditures have already (in three months) exceeded the ratio of appropriations so that there will be a deficiency of $425,000 at the end of the fiscal year, even if the expenses from now on be kept within the appropriations; at the same ratio the deficiency will amount to $1,000,000 by the end of the year, and the Ring will leave the county in as bad a condition as the Colvin gang left the city,—with an unlawful debt and unpaid employes. Does the Democratic party of the State intend to uphold such a condition of things? Does the Democratic party propose to stand by indicted officials, who dare not risk a trial in the community they have plundered, and who swear they are so odious to the people that they cannot be fairly heard? We think that sober reflection will scarcely approve of such an intention as good party policy, nor find the Democratic party of this State strong enough to risk carrying any such burden on its back.

## A LESSON IN COMMERCIAL FREEDOM.

Attention has been drawn to an article in a late number of the *Journal des Economistes*, which contains some interesting and instructive statistics illustrating the comparative operation of a Protection system and Free Trade in shaping the industrial and commercial prosperity of a nation. Up to the year 1860 the French adhered to the most rigid and exacting tariff system. During thirty years following the peace of 1815, French commerce progressed and increased at a satisfactory rate,—the increase being the natural accretion of new industry in a long period of peace. But in the ten years following—from 1847 to 1857—there was a notable decline; the ratio of increase in the foreign trade was only about one-half what it had been before. Of the following ten years—from 1857 to 1867—three were under the old protective system and seven under the system of free trade; the treaty of commerce was made with England in 1860, and reciprocity was speedily established with Belgium, Italy, Austria, and Germany, also by treaty. During these ten years the increase of the foreign trade was 68 per cent.

Prior to the commercial treaty with Great Britain, which was almost forced on France, the protection fallacy had taken as strong a hold on the French people as it has in this country. Advantages were attributed to it, as among us, which came from other conditions and circumstances. The French gained in material prosperity during the long peace which prevailed throughout Europe, and by the return to industrial and productive pursuits of a large population that had been mere consumers in time of war. The growth of trade, the extension of improvements, the "development" plan, were something like the American experience during the nine years following the close of the War of the Rebellion, with the difference that American enterprise and growth were abnormally rapid and speculative, while the enterprise and growth in France were the fruits of increased production. The improvement was the result of productive instead of unproductive investments, but it was accomplished rather in spite of than on account of the high-tariff system, as subsequent events proved.

Of course the Protectionists of France, who were proportionately more numerous and influential than the Protective class in the United States to-day, cried out against the abandonment of the system and prophesied the most frightful disaster. There was the same gabble about the British gold and pauper labor to which the American ear has become accustomed. The French farmer was to be ruined in being deprived of the protection of a graduated duty on grain, intended to assure him a sale at no matter what price before foreign grain should come in to compete. Yet, from 1857 to 1870 (free trade prevailing during the last ten years of that time), the area of cultivated land increased, the prices of grain were maintained steadily, and the yield per acre was largely augmented. So the French cattle-raisers were to be ruined; but, instead of that, the price of meat has risen in the face of a growing importation of cattle from a value of $11,000,000 annually in 1860 to $34,000,000 in 1872. In Paris alone the consumption of meat increased 20 per cent between the years 1860 and 1866, though the population during the same period increased less than 2 per cent. English iron and coal, admitted without duty, were to close the rolling-mills and foundries, and compel the abandonment of French coal-mining altogether. Yet the French production of pig-iron increased from 923,200 tons in 1856 to 1,217,838 tons in 1872; of railroad-iron from 568,700 tons to 754,381 tons; of natural steel there was an increased production of 600 per cent; of cast-steel nearly 100 per cent; of coal, the quantity mined in France in 1874 was double that mined in 1856, and the price had increased appreciably. An item which is even more significant is that in 1856 the horse-power of the steam-engines used in France was 405,686, while that of 1872 was 924,045.

But not only did the introduction of free trade fail to ruin the home industry, as was predicted, but it opened up new channels for French products. The exportation of French wines nearly doubled in amount between 1859 and 1874. The exportation of French silk goods in 1858 was $75,720,000, and in 1875 it had risen to $96,822,400. Even in cotton and woolen goods, where it was expected France would suffer especially by competition with the "pauper labor" of Great Britain, the former increased during the same period from $13,400,000 to $16,935,000, and the latter from $31,220,000 to $71,400,000. It is a curious fact that France exports more cotton goods to England than any other country, while at the same time she imports more cotton goods from England than from any other country, just as she imports meat from England and sells meat to England. This is genuine free trade,—selling to advantage what can be best produced at home, and buying abroad what can be best produced abroad,—and this applies to different grades of the same line of articles as well as to different articles. As to the "pauper labor," wages have increased from 31 to 52 per cent in all industries since the French workmen have had to compete against the workmen of England and Belgium; and their savings have increased in still larger proportion, judging from the deposits in the savings banks, which have risen from $23,999,836 to $53,932,985 within the same period.

These are useful facts with which to confront the people who cry out in fear at the havoc which the abolition of the American tariff will create among the industrial classes. We are inclined to think that the suppositious havoc of free trade can scarcely be more alarming than the actual havoc that has been created during the last four years under the operation of a protective tariff, and which corresponds to the French experience during the later years of its protective system. Indeed, the time has come when even manufacturers are beginning to ask for new markets which free trade alone can open to them, and all people are beginning to understand that a nation must buy abroad if it hopes to sell abroad.

There is undoubtedly much truth in the statement that Austria is profoundly agitated at the near approach of war between Russia and Turkey, and may meditate a movement into Herzegovina and Bosnia as an offset to the Russian invasion of Bulgaria. The Austrians are evidently afraid that, in case of war, there may be a change of territorial status, and fear that if the Russians get across the Danube and sweep down through Bulgaria, they may absorb everything down to the Balkan Mountains, and perhaps something beyond them, in which case she would be compelled to take Herzegovina and Bosnia in self-defense, rather than have Russia swallow them. The movement to occupy these two provinces, however, must of necessity involve Austria in new complications at home. It would change the centre of gravity and bring the Sclaves to the front, outnumbering the Magyars, and constituting the prominent element of the population and the controlling element in the Government. The two combined would of course almost completely overshadow Northern or German Austria, the issue of which, sooner or later, would be the secession of the German element to Germany, thus leaving Austria to be split again between the Sclave and the Magyar. The situation of Austria, therefore, as will be seen at a glance, is a very peculiar one. She would like to occupy the Sclavic provinces, and yet is afraid to do it. It is a strong temptation, and yet if she yields to it, her dual form of government must involve her in new and critical complications. It is a necessity that she should occupy them, and yet, if she does, it may result in the rearrangement of the map of Austria.

There is a rumor from Washington that an extra session of Congress can be, and may possibly be, avoided by disbanding the larger portion of the regular army. With peace at the South and the dismounting and disarmament of the Indians, there is no occasion for a national army beyond a few companies to occupy the fortifications and military posts. The skeleton of the army can of course be preserved, and, in case of any emergency, the regimental organizations can be filled up with men enlisted for short terms. With peace on the border and peace at the South, the reduction of the army to a few thousand men will not only be an economical policy, but an eminently wise one. It would be the grandest exhibition of the power of the people to govern themselves that has ever been made. A nation of 45,000,000, occupying a whole continent, with a military establishment reduced to 5,000! Such a spectacle the world has never witnessed, and there is no substantial reason for not carrying that reduction into operation. The failure to make appropriations may thus be the means of accomplishing one of the wisest reforms.

## THE DECEMBER METEOR.

*To the Editor of The Tribune.*

CHICAGO, April 5.—Prof. Kirkwood in the *Interior* says in regard to the meteor of December last that it reached the earth's surface near the southwest corner of Chatauqua County, New York, exploding at an elevation of twenty or twenty-five miles from the earth. Will you please inform your many readers if any of the debris was found in the locality mentioned, and, if so, the weight of same, peculiarities, etc.? From what is conjectured as to the diameter (which Prof. K. puts at five miles) and velocity, could an estimate be made of the probable weight of the whole mass?
D. W.

We had not seen any such statement of size as that referred to above; and, considering it highly improbable that a scientific authority would make such a statement, we have delayed answering till we could communicate with Prof. Kirkwood. He writes:

*To the Editor of The Tribune.*

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., April 12.—I attempted no estimate of the *true* size of the meteorite. Its *apparent* magnitude was not less than that of the full moon. This would indicate a true diameter of more than a mile. But I have no confidence in any estimates of this kind. The apparent magnitude is greatly increased by irradiation; or, in other words, it is that of the surrounding blaze of light.
DANIEL KIRKWOOD.

Several objects have been found believed to be pieces of the meteor. One was picked up in Rochester, Fulton County, Ind., and has been analyzed by Prof. C. U. Shepard, who gives the results in a recent number of *Silliman*. It belongs to the litholite (stone) order, with an unusual thickness of crust; and contains metallic iron (chamasite); with Chladnite (two molecules of magnesium to three of silicon). The specific gravity of a fragment was found to be 3.65.

These facts are in close accord with the statements and inferences presented in our article of Dec. 25, four days after the event. We described it as scattering fragments (debris) all along its course, and noted that fact as a proof of the "earthy" consistence of the meteor. The course and altitude of the stranger, given by Prof. Kirkwood, agree very nearly with those of The Tribune. He states it as about seventy-five miles, over a point a little south of Emporia, in Kansas; thirty-eight miles, over the boundary line between Pulaski and Fulton Counties, in Indiana; and twenty-eight to twenty-nine miles, over Lake Erie, immediately north of the city.

It would be possible to form an estimate of the mass of the meteor without an analysis, or a knowledge of its velocity, if its size were known. The average density of all the meteoric masses thus far found in the United States is about 3⅜, or a little more than that of the moon. Some metallic masses have been found of much greater density, but, as stated in our article, they had probably parted with a great deal of much less dense material—stripped off in the rapid flight through the air. A globe of fresh water one mile in diameter would weigh about 2,400,000,000 tons of 2,000 pounds each; whence such a mass of meteoric matter would "weigh" some nine thousand millions of tons at the earth's surface. If the diameter were five miles, the mass would be 125 times the mass of one mile. In The Tribune article we stated that the object was not less than sixty feet in diameter, giving a mass of 13,000 tons as the *least* quantity of matter it contained. How much more no one can tell; but there is not any good reason for supposing the diameter to have been so great as stated by our correspondent.

Who is the New York editor that Tweed has confessed he gave $250,000 in 1870 to be distributed among five New York State Senators? Who were the five Senators? Who are the Judges of high position, even to the Court of Appeals? who the prominent citizens hitherto of spotless record that have been denounced by Tweed in his recent confession? So far, almost no one knows except the men concerned, who have the doubtful felicity of knowing in advance that they are to be struck by lightning. More mysterious still, who are the distinguished and honored men, unsmirched as yet, whose names Tweed withheld from his confession, but which must be given up before he can walk out of Ludlow-Street Jail? Tweed has turned over all his property and made a confession; but the old man, true to his instinct of fidelity, tried to protect some of the greatest of his old pals, and did not tell all he knew. But here ancient grudges came in to the help of Justice. That wing of the New York Democracy which, under the leadership of Tilden, fought Tweed and Tammany, and was kept by them out of the offices, is now in possession of the Government and the machinery of prosecution. They are overjoyed at the ruin slowly overcoming their adversaries in the party, and have told Tweed it will do him no good to have revealed anything unless he reveals all. Tweed must choose between sacrificing his friends and sacrificing himself, and his friends, like A. Oakey Hall, know whom he will prefer. An inkling of the confession he has already made has convulsed the many in New York State with curiosity and the few with the terrors of coming exposure. But there are other fish in his other net, and the waters are lashed into foam as it is drawn up towards the surface. Will there be other Judges, other legislators, other journalists, in "the second batch"? And did all the journalists, in that sadly-improvident way New York newspaper men have, let the money they got slip through their fingers into the pockets of members of the Legislature?

A dispatch in The Tribune yesterday showed that the policy of leaving too much responsibility to subordinates on the part of a Cabinet officer is of doubtful utility. Secretary Schurz, it seems, ordered a certain number of discharges from the Pension Bureau, and, in making out the list, left the decapitating to the judgment of heads of departments. These, it is alleged, have retained, in instances, the worthless and rejected the efficient, through political influence or personal favoritism. Undoubtedly the unrestrained action of the old liners in all the offices would result the same way. It would have been well in the first place to cut off the "heads" a little. Probably the service could be improved much faster by removing a few heads than it will be by allowing the latter to cut off ever so many tails. The phrase, "Heads I win; tails you lose," may have a fresh significance in this connection. No "head," if left to itself, will be liable to amputate a tail which is at all connected with its own body.

The *Evening Journal* states the position of the Secretary of State, Mr. Evarts, very plainly when it observes: "He has no faith in the power of a State Government which cannot stand alone to protect the oppressed. To his way of thinking, no such State Government, however lawful, is expedient." We understand the *Journal* to agree with Mr. Evarts in this view. A State Government, protected by Federal soldiers, which fails to protect its constituents who voted it into office, is not worth Federal protection. And that has been the trouble with the carpet-bag Governments in the South. They had to be kept in office by the troops of the National Government, but they utterly failed to protect the colored people, or to prosecute and punish those who molested, persecuted, or murdered them. Such imbecile State Governments were a nuisance, a delusion, and a snare.

The New York *Tribune* says that beautiful ebony-handled back-scratchers, with an ivory hand terminating in the most tiny finger ends, are for sale at the Broadway novelty-stores. If they come into common use, wives will be relieved of an arduous and perpetual marital duty. A man was once divorced from his wife in Chicago because among other—and perhaps more serious—neglects she declined positively to scratch his back; or, if she pretended to do so, would maliciously titillate it, until the poor wretch howled in agony. With this improvement the aggrieved Benedict would have the bulge on so unfeeling a companion. If she would not come up to the scratch, he could do it himself.

Senator Patterson has shown himself to be a South Carolina shrimp. And kindly Webster, with his weather eye to the future (which included Patterson and South Carolina), defines a shrimp to be "a long-tailed, decapod, crustaceous animal, allied to the lobster. It has long, slender feelers, claws with a single hooked fang, and three pair of legs." Or, "A little wrinkled man; a dwarf." Either of these definitions, or both, will apply. If some kindly fisherman will turn Patterson with his back to Carolina and his face towards Washington and prod him, perhaps he will go home. He can be a patriot in no other way.

The DesMoines *Register* says a gang of New York sharpers are trying to steal all of B. F. Allen's estate from his Iowa creditors by means of a blanket mortgage. It thinks The Tribune does wrong to publish any items of news which are not in the interest of the Iowa creditors aforesaid. It is difficult to understand the zeal of the *Register*. It has never happened to be a creditor of Allen, but is considerable debtor to him. Is it discharging its obligations by acting as a paid attorney for the Iowa creditors?

The commerce of New York for March shows a slight increase in imports, showing that stocks of goods are running low. The increase is in free goods, such as tea and coffee, so that the revenue has not been the gainer:

> The export movement has, on the other hand, fallen about $1,000,000 in merchandise and $4,000,000 in specie below that of March, 1876. It is gratifying to find the specie movement more favorable to us. For nine months the specie movement at New York comprises an export of $17,960,000, and an import of $29,378,000, being a net gain of over $11,000,000.

Col. Sibley, of Boston, says if Brother Moody does not convert Wendell Phillips his labors will be very unsatisfactory to the public. Mr. Moody will do nothing of the kind, for he knows he could not do the Old Nick a better turn. Satan is not at all anxious to step down and out in favor of Wendell Phillips, and he would be the "boss" just as soon as he could deliver one course of lectures in Tophet.

The Springfield *Journal* returns thanks for the charitable hope of The Tribune that it will be full of "humor" in "Eternity." There is no doubt of it. No man can sing "I would not live alway" and "I want to be an angel" with the fervor with which Col. Phillips has intoned them since he was "scooped" out of the Springfield Post-Office without his reward. He will be the Mark Twain of the Hereafter.

It is alleged that a boarder at the Southern Hotel, St. Louis, who lost a large amount of property in the flames, and barely escaped with his own life, was presented the second day thereafter with a bill for his board and lodging. This is as if it would have been had Shadrach, Meshac, and Abednego been compelled to pay for the entertainment they furnished in that fiery furnace.

The Pope, it is said, wants a general war in Europe. He hopes that in this case his "Bulls" will be in demand by the faithful, in order to gore the Russian Bear. Then his allocutionary efforts will be listened to with more attention. Just now these Vatican-ations are not received with that implicit confidence which would be agreeable to a Pius man like the Holy Father.

Another "wild, roistering, blasphemous" Boston journalist has fallen before Moody's well-directed shot, and six more saloon-keepers in that wicked city sit upon their hind legs and howl as they estimate what they lost by referring to their "tick account." Moody, also, doesn't preach "restitution" so far as these chaps are concerned, and that's where they get "left."

The cuts of the Southern Hotel fire in the St. Louis papers become more fiendish from day to day, as the artists get experience. The last one in the *Republican* is blood-curdling. The countenances of the spectators are evidently taken from life, and the fleeing women are seized by the artist in the most complete *deshabille*.

"Horse" Eddy's testimony before the Park investigators shows that his memory of events is even more unreliable than it is of his debts.

The St. Paul *Pioneer-Press* fears that Storey will "get even" with The Tribune for that Southern Hotel fire "scoop." We shall keep an eye to wind'ard. At present, however, "Old Pneumatics" is still going through the role of *Hamlet*, thus: "Tu-be or not tu-be! that's the question!"

According to Dr. De Wolf, our citizens have been drinking the sewage of Bridgeport and of the city which has been carried out to the tunnel and sent back through the hydrants. Terrible as it may appear, the Doctor thus makes a strong plea for intemperance.

Senator Blaine still turns a deaf ear to the invitation from his Southern cousins. Why does he not visit them, as they request? He cannot be afraid. Not a solitary foot of the South is infested with Kill-Blaines.

"A dispatch from Mackinac this morning conjectures."—*Journal editorial*. This beats Prof. Gray. He can make dispatches sing, but it takes the "old girl" to make 'em "conjecture."

The editor of the Cincinnati *Commercial* is said to be the father of eleven children, and yet he sings with great unction, "Still there's more to follow."

To read Gov. Packard's fulminations one would think he had swallowed a live goddess of liberty, and that she was troubling him with indigestion.

The President of the Northwestern Railroad was not in the Kennedy-Tracy pool. His motto is: "Keep what you've got."

Most of the men who stepped with Tracy into Kennedy's pool now wish it had been the pool of S'low'men.

St. Louis will change the phrase "The times that tried men's souls" to the times that fried men's soles.

The *I.-O.* wants a little humor about "Horse" Eddy's testimony. That would be "tinting the lie-lie."

Persia, like a good daughter, tells Turkey that the latter cannot have her bag' Dad.

## PERSONAL.

Di Murska's husbands number seven. Who'll get her when she goes to heaven?

The St. Louis *Republican* perpetrates a picture of the fire worse than the calamity itself.

A San Francisco pound-keeper advertises for dogs, and seizes and kills those not registered.

The St. Louis theatres have combined on a grand benefit for the servant girls impoverished by the fire.

The woman with Oakey Hall is spoken of as "Mrs. —er— Mrs. —er— Mrs. Wat's-her-name?"

Gen. C. J. L. Cook, of Lake City, Col., claims to have been the first white child born in the State of Texas.

Beecher looks his congregation in the eyes and says his best hold is the unwavering faith he has in the purity, the virtue, the honor of women.

Cincinnati *Enquirer* reporters call themselves apostles. They would make it disciples, but they remember the antipathy of one of them to ears, without a plenitude of which a Cincinnati *Enquirer* reporter is as naught.

Dr. T. L. Phipson, an Englishman, says of Ole Bull, in a work on "Celebrated Violinists," that "he passed away from the world of music here below at the beginning of the year 1875." Who is this materialization traveling through a series of farewell benefits?

"Why do we live; what is there for us in life?" inquires the *Christian Register*. We don't pretend to answer the question, but we do know that when a man has walked four miles through the mud to see a girl and finds another fellow sitting up with her, it comes home, it comes home.—*Exchange*.

Life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness appear to be attended by some little inconvenience in Caddo, Indian Nation. Last week a party went to a house where a farmer and his wife were entertaining a few friends, took out the male population of the ranche, and shot them dead on the prairie.

Gov. Hampton, one reads, is 50; has been married twice and is a widower. He had three children—two sons and a daughter. His eldest son, Preston Hampton, was killed at Gettysburg, and the second, Wade, Jr., lives in Washington County, Miss. His daughter, Margaret, is the wife of Col. John Hascall, of South Carolina.

"George, Count Joannes," a crazy New York lawyer, played *Richard III.* at Niblo's six years ago, and now brings suit against Jarrett & Palmer for $1,420 for the performance. It used to be great fun in New York to set up Joannes for *Hamlet*, or something of the sort, and then sit around and see him make an ass of himself.

The German Emperor writes to Bismarck, "The day on which I completed the 80th year of my life awoke in the German people a sympathy which touched me profoundly. This excessive plenitude of kind wishes has rendered that day a peculiarly sacred one to me." All of which was based on the presentation of a Dutch sausage twenty-six feet long.

G. W. Thompson was arrested in St. Louis for the perpetration of numerous frauds on business houses, through the credit attaching to the name of his father, who is a respectable merchant of Syracuse, Mo. In the jail young Thompson tried to cut his throat, but was prevented. When the news of his disgrace reached his sister she dropped dead.

In 1863 Rupert Manuel had a row with his father in India, and after wandering over Europe crossed the ocean and then the American Continent, bringing up in San Francisco. He knocked around among the lawyers' offices, making a scanty living, until a week ago, when his brother found him and notified him that he had inherited $500,000 by his father's will.

Richard S. Conklin, of Brooklyn, followed his wife one day, and received unmistakable proofs of her infidelity. Joyous in his discovery, for he wanted to get rid of her, he brought a suit for a divorce, when, to his dismay, the Court decided against him, as it was in his power to stop the act of which he complained, and his failure to stop it was connivance at it.

Editor Storey, of the Chicago *Times*, will never be happy till he has added a telephone to the pneumatic tubes, electrical bells and wires, and other modern inventions, in which he has intrenched himself. What is a great newspaper office without a telephone? Go to!—*Cincinnati Commercial*. A good suggestion, Mr. Storey, since your pneumatic tubes failed to tell of one fire in St. Louis.

A correspondent of the Paris *Figaro* hits off the Englishman's love of lions. He says he noticed a large crowd hurrying into a wooden booth. Having paid his shilling, he entered also, and found the great attraction to consist of a sailor sitting quietly, smoking and drinking beer. Over his head was the following inscription: "This is the only sailor in the Arctic expedition who succeeded in perspiring at the North Pole."

Mrs. Hayes, it is noted, has large hands and feet, a large waist, a large mouth, large eyes, and a radiant smile, and has, it is said, what all these possessions indicate—a generous, sympathetic nature, and exceedingly good sense. "Her eyes are deeply set, and are of that peculiar gray which does not mean a twilight depth of blue. They are decided gray, admitting of all the steel tints from that of cold metal to the gleam and glitter of the polished ore."

Mr. Lincoln was probably nearer to David Davis than any other person; those two men were much alike in the rough, broad grasp of their minds and their fine, almost cunning, judgment. They seemed to look through a telescope and feel with the hand of a monkey. There were times when their friends thought both of them timid and vacillating, but that was because they were determined not to have an opinion and express it on every minor subject.—*Graphic*.

Ish dot so? "A young Turk fell in love with a Christian girl. She loved him in return, and finally, with deep agitation, gave him a piece of soap. He pressed it madly to his bosom, and went home and took his maiden bath. His father was so enraged the next day when he caught sight of his white skin that he took the lad into the wood-shed and whipped him to death. That was the beginning of the present dreadful Turkish war."

Said a prominent opera-bouffe actress to a distinguished author, complaining of her troubles: "Dear Mr. B——, I am in such a dilemma! The poor, dear Marquis is plaguing me to marry him, on the one hand, and a partner in Rothschild's Bank wants to make me his wife, on the other. What am I to do?" Replied the distinguished author to the opera-bouffe actress: "Marry the banker, my dear Miss H——. Get him to take a theatre for you, and I'll write the piece."—*Paris Paper*.

# WASHINGTON.

## The Weeding Process Commenced in the Treasury Department.

## Four Hundred Clerks Marked for Early Removal.

## The Gift of the Late Mr. Fox to the Government Declared Invalid.

## It Is Decided that the United States Cannot Inherit Real Estate.

## Denial of Certain Unfounded Rumors Concerning the Extra Session.

### THE DEPARTMENTS.

PENSION-BUREAU REMOVALS.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Lest there should be misapprehension in regard to the recent discharges of employes of the Pension Bureau, it ought to be said that the only clerks dismissed on Saturday were copyists and one laborer, and that all these cases were sent to the Civil-Service Commission, and the dismissals were made entirely without reference to political influence. Indeed, very great political influence is now at work, with no hope of success, to secure the reinstatement of some of these clerks. In making these discharges the least efficient were in all instances selected, and in one instance the unfortunate copyist is a near relative of a member of Congress. Secretary Schurz is fully determined that his principles of Civil-Service reform shall prevail in every bureau of his Department, and that the rules laid down for appointment, promotion, and discharge shall

BE RIGIDLY ADHERED TO.

It may also be added that no actual discharges have yet been made in other bureaus except the Pension; but a few temporary clerks have been suspended because there was not work for them. It is to be expected that the friends of every clerk who is discharged will represent him to have been one of the most competent in the Department, and will be indignant that he should have been selected for decapitation. Reports that injustice has been done to any one in this way should therefore be received with great allowance, especially in all cases where investigation has previously been made by the Civil-Service Commission of the Department.

PENSION BUREAU REMOVALS.

*To the Western Associated Press.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16.—In response to an inquiry concerning the recent removals from the Pension Bureau, Secretary Schurz denies that any personal or political influences were taken into account in making the selections, and asserts that, as a matter of fact, several of the employes whose services were dispensed with possessed the strongest political influence.

TO BE DISMISSED.

In a day or two 200 employes of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing of the Treasury Department will be dismissed, and this reduction will be followed at the end of the month by the additional dismissal of 200 more.

### SUPREME COURT.

RAILROAD BOND CASE.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16.—In the United States Supreme Court to-day in the case of Noah C. Perkins vs. The Town of South Ottawa, Ill., permission was granted to the counsel for the bondholders to file a petition for a modification of the last opinion of the Court. This case is one of considerable interest, involving the validity of bonds amounting to $500,000 issued on account of the Ottawa, Oswego & Rock River Railroad by Kendall County, Illinois, and townships along the line of the road. These bonds are now principally held in New York City, and the road, which extends from Batavia to Wenona, Ill., is leased to the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Road, upon the condition that the latter shall pay to the former for the bonds an amount equal to 40 per cent of the earnings. The history of the case is briefly this: A suit was brought in the United States Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois by the Town of South Ottawa, which set up that the act of the Legislature under which the bonds in question were issued

NEVER PASSED THE SENATE

in the method required by the Constitution, because the Senate journal failed to show that the yeas and nays on the question of the passage of the bill were entered upon it. On the trial the counsel introduced what purported to be a certified copy of the Senate journal, but the plaintiff interposed a certified copy of the enrolled bill, signed by the presiding officers of both Houses, and by the Governor attested under the great seal of the State, and proposed to show further by proper depositions taken in the case that the vote actually was taken by yeas and nays, and that the transcript of the Senate journal offered was not made from the original journal at all, which was not in existence. Judgment was rendered

FOR THE BONDHOLDERS,

and the town appealed to the United States Supreme Court where the decision of the court below was affirmed, Chief Justice Waite delivering the opinion, in which Justices Clifford, Swayne, Strong, and Hunt concurred. Justices Bradley, Field, Miller, and Davis dissented.

After reargument, Justice Hunt changed his vote, so that the second opinion was sustained by five members of the Court, four dissenting. The question which arose to-day is in regard to the latter opinion. A diversity of views exists as to whether it limits the Court below on the trial which is to be had as to the evidence to be introduced touching the passage of the bill. The Court to-day granted leave to the counsel for the bondholders to file a petition for a modification of the last opinion, which they assert was based on the assumption that there was no evidence in the case questioning the authenticity of the copy of the Senate journal which was offered.

OTHER DECISIONS.

*To the Western Associated Press.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16.—The following decisions were rendered in the Supreme Court to-day:

The United States vs. Fox et al.; error to the New York Court of Appeals. This is a case in which Charles Fox, of the City of New York, devised his entire property to the Government of the United States for the purpose of aiding in the discharge of the debt created by the War for the suppression of the Rebellion. The Surrogate held that the United States could not take real estate under the statutes of New York, and that the will was void as a devise of the lands, but that the Government could take personal estate. The instrument was admitted to probate as a will of personal estate. The Court of Appeals affirmed this judgment. It is here said that there is no question but that the United States may hold real property in a State whenever needed for the use of the Government in execution of its powers, and that in such case if it cannot be acquired by voluntary arrangement with the owners it may be taken against their will by the Government in the exercise of the power of eminent domain, but the power of the State to regulate the tenure of real property within its limits and means of its acquisition and transfer and rules of its descent and extent, to which a testamentary disposition of it may be exercised by its owners is held to be undoubted. The right of the State in this respect follows from its sovereignty within its limits as to all matters over which jurisdiction has not been expressly or by necessary implication transferred to the Federal Government. As the statutes of the State of New York prohibit such devises, there is no power to make them. The judgment of the Court of Appeals is affirmed.

Miller et al. vs. Dows et al., appeal from the Circuit Court for the District of Iowa. This was an affirmance of a decree in foreclosure against the Chicago & Southwestern Railway, the Court holding that where the road is located in part within a district whose jurisdiction is invoked, and the mortgage covers the entire property, there is authority for a decree of foreclosure, and it is said that to hold otherwise would be disastrous not only to those owning the road, but to the holders of bonds secured by the mortgage.

ORDER.

Chief-Justice Waite announced the following order: On account of the insufficiency of the appropriation by Congress for printing the records, it is apparent that we shall not be able to continue the hearing of causes at the present term later than the 15th or 20th of May. We shall therefore close the term May 7, and thus enable the Justices to give attention to their business upon the circuit, which could not be done in many of the districts. If we continue later, an announcement will be made hereafter of the time the call of the docket will be stopped.

### THE EXTRA SESSION.

FALSE RUMORS.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16.—Some of the Republican implacables who are endeavoring to hamper President Hayes started a story this evening that he had quietly decided not to call an extra session, but to pay the army in certificates of indebtedness, which certain New York banks were to cash. The reason for this was that the President had an apprehension that certain Congressmen will come here with the determined purpose to destroy his Administration. President Hayes is not easily frightened. He was a brave man on the battle-field when many of those who are now assailing him took pains to keep far away from it. He is undisturbed now. Inquiries show that, so far from trying to avoid an extra session, the President desires one, in order that he may obtain the legislation

ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY

to carry on not only the operations of the War Department, but other branches of the Executive. He feels, besides, and says, that if Congress does not approve of his Government, which is in accordance with his long-announced policy, it is right they should have an early opportunity for changing it. Besides, the last Congress left as a legacy a large amount of unfinished business, some of which, the French Exposition, for example, needs immediate attention. There will be an extra session in accordance with the President's wishes, and those Congressmen who are coming to attend it over the war-path

MAY NOT RETURN VICTORIOUS.

It is probable an arrangement may be made by which the session will be held later than June, which is such an intensely hot month here. It is certain that the President will try to postpone the calling of the extra session if possible until after the heated term, and to issue the call for October, possibly, instead of for June. Secretaries Schurz and Evarts are understood to be earnestly in favor of this postponement, and if any legal arrangement can be made for the pay of the army by issuing certificates, this possibly may be done. The subject will be considered in Cabinet to-morrow.

### SOUTHERN CLAIMS.

PRINCIPALLY THOSE OF MAIL CONTRACTORS.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16.—The Attorney-General rendered his decision to-day in reference to the appropriation of $375,000 for carrying the mails before the War. A number of these contractors carried the mail to the end of the fiscal year 1861. Congress at its last session appropriated $375,000 to pay these contractors. It was discovered by Secretary Sherman and McGrew, Sixth Auditor, that the law made no positive designation as to the time in which to pay the claimants. The vital question to be decided was, When did the Rebellion begin? Was it on the 19th of April, 1859, when the riot commenced in Baltimore, or on the days upon which the various Legislatures of the Southern States passed the act of secession, or on the day when Lincoln issued his proclamation? The Attorney-General decides that these contractors must be paid to the time

THAT THEIR STATES SECEDED.

Under this ruling the Sixth Auditor will to-morrow issue a circular in which he will provide that claimants must file their claims in detail, stating the number of days of actual service rendered, and that they must prove that they have never received any money from the Rebel Government for this service. In each claim they must give two responsible and reliable securities. The circular further provides that after all claims are adjusted then

THE MONEY WILL BE PAID;

and, if it is found that the $375,000 appropriated for this purpose is insufficient, it will be paid pro rata to the claimants. The fact that no money is to be paid until all the claims are adjusted is regarded by the Sixth Auditor as an indication that no payment will be made without further legislation.

### VARIOUS.

BLINDNESS OF THE IMPLACABLES.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16.—The President, after reading the quotation from Secretary Evarts' speech, which the implacables have posted about Washington, is reported to have said that it is an excellent sentiment. Mr. Evarts certainly cannot find fault with its publication in any shape. The persons who are engaged in this business are so blind that they cannot see that the President's policy will secure what they pretend to desire,—the protection of the colored people.

THE NEXT HOUSE.

If the Democrats insist on keeping only a majority of five, their control of the next House will be very uncertain, as one vote must be taken for the Speaker if they organize the House on a Democratic basis, and the feebleness of Alexander Stephens constantly puts his vote in jeopardy.

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

The Washington Monument Commission, composed of President Hayes, W. W. Corcoran, Gen. Humphreys, Clark, architect of the Capitol, and Supervising Architect Hill, met here this afternoon to consider the report of the engineers appointed to examine the foundation of the monument. The officers of the Engineer Corps who made this report are Gens. Kuntz, Duane, and Gilmore. The report, notwithstanding many contrary statements, is to the effect that the foundation is insufficient to complete the monument in accordance with the original design. The officers state that the present monument fully exhausts the capacity of the soil, and that but a very slight weight, such as a statue, could be added to the present structure. The Commission adjourned to consider the report later. The indications are that the Commission will decide to submit a report to Congress with the suggestion that additional legislation is necessary.

The engineer officers intimate that the foundations of the monument are sufficiently strong to allow it to be surmounted at its present height by a statue. Those who are opposing the report of the engineers say that this is an adroit

RECOMMENDATION OF A JOB

which has been conceived by a New England sculptor. He was here for some weeks shortly after the inauguration exhibiting his plans for a colossal statue of Washington, which he desires to have placed on the top of the unfinished shaft, resembling a large chess man on a small bar of soap. Between this ridiculous nondescript, neither a shaft nor a pedestal, or Mullett's arch, the monument seems to be doomed. As for the report, the fact that one of the officers making it is connected with the disgraceful pavement failure on Pennsylvania avenue would seem to indicate that the Engineer Corps is not always infallible. Practical builders who have also made an examination say that the shaft cannot be built on the present foundation in accordance with the original plan and the law of Congress.

BEN BUTLER.

The statement is made that Ben Butler intends, in the next House, to oppose the Administration, not especially on account of the Southern policy, but upon the ultra Bourbon ground that he was not elected.

THE CABINET WRECKERS

have started all sorts of stories as to the reorganization of the Cabinet and the purpose of Stanley Matthews' visit here. No reorganization of the Cabinet has been proposed or is contemplated, and Stanley Matthews' visit is connected with business before the Supreme Court.

JUDGE TAFT AND PRESIDENT HAYES.

Ex-Attorney-General Taft has been reported to have written a letter denouncing President Hayes, but he is said to have pronounced this story a pure fiction. Judge Taft is well understood to be opposed to the President's Southern policy, and on more than one occasion during the past winter, when he was in Columbus, he expressed his views to Gov. Hayes on the subject. They did not, of course, accord with those of Mr. Hayes, but he was at that time giving very few opinions on political subjects, and did not, therefore, controvert them. Judge Taft's reports of these interviews have probably given rise to the story that he has written a letter on the subject.

EMANCIPATION DAY.

*To the Western Associated Press.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16.—This afternoon the colored District militia paraded in honor of the anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation, and called on Marshal Douglass, who said he was glad to receive them, and still more glad that they were celebrating a day which never should be forgotten by their race. The War was waged in the interest of slavery, but it resulted in giving liberty to the negro, and the last gasp of the Confederacy was, "Help, Pompey, or I sink." The change had been miraculous, and he hoped that they never would prove unworthy of the gift. He was glad to meet them, glad to see them clad in blue with eagles on their buttons and swords by their sides, and hoped that their arms never would be used except in the right.

MAJ. RENO,

recently tried by court-martial on a charge of insulting the wife of a brother officer, and sentenced to be dismissed from the service, has forwarded to the War Department a request for delay in the presentation of the case to the President, claiming he has additional evidence which will tend to a mitigation of the sentence. The request has been granted.

PRESIDENTIAL VISITORS.

A delegation of Friends called on the President to-day, and presented a petition from the Universal Peace Union, asking him to continue the Indian peace policy. The President said that he was in favor of peace everywhere, as fully expressed in his inaugural address, which indicated what his course would be for the next four years. He, however, was not so far advanced as the Quakers, and there might be occasion sometimes to resort to military operations.

A small delegation of Michigan politicians had an interview with the President, and also a colored delegation from Richmond, Va. The latter were in favor of Miss Van Lew as Postmistress of that city.

APPOINTMENT.

Edward A. Thomas has been appointed Associate Judge of the Supreme Court of Wyoming.

TALK ABOUT THE SPEAKERSHIP.

*Dispatch to the Cincinnati Commercial.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 12.—Judge Cartter, Chief-Justice of the District Supreme Court, a strong believer in the success of Hayes' Southern policy, is very confident that an Administration supporter will be chosen Speaker of the House at the extra session of Congress, and says that it will be brought about by means of a bargain with certain Democratic members whom he could name.

Mr. Foster will support Gen. Garfield for the Speakership, if Gen. Garfield can be elected. If, however, it should be found that Garfield cannot carry the necessary weight on the Democratic side, Mr. Foster will doubtless consent to be a candidate. His friends deny that he is in any way seeking the place, and give the above as his present position. Personally he does not desire the office.

OPINION ABOUT AN EXTRA SESSION.

Judge Cartter says, further, that he does not believe an extra session necessary, and that he intends to urge the President to disband the army, which he thinks can be done without injury to the country, and thus obviate the necessity for an extra session. Secretary Schurz heartily approved this plan, and told Judge Cartter that he would support it in the Cabinet. Cartter does not believe, however, that the President will follow this advice.

SOME VIGOROUS REFORM MEASURES IN PROSPECT.

On the 1st of June it is proposed, as nearly as the facts can be got at, to make a large number of changes in officials holding important positions. Elmer Washburn, Bristow's old Chief of Secret Service, will be reinstated; Bristow will be appointed to the vacancy on the Supreme Bench; Bluford Wilson will be appointed to an office where he can use the information gained during the prosecution of the Whisky Ring for the further punishing of scoundrels; Babcock is to be court-martialed, and will on the facts in the case doubtless be dismissed. Other changes of a similar nature will be made, and the purpose of the Administration to reform vigorously and intelligently will be satisfactorily demonstrated. There is but little doubt that the foregoing is in the main correct.

WHAT WILL BECOME OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

A shrewd Democrat of considerable information delivered himself to-night with great earnestness about as follows: "But, see here, if Hayes disbands the army, reinstates the Bristow crowd, continues his pacificatory policy towards the South, and all that sort of thing, and we don't have any extra session, what's going to become of the Democratic party?"

# DIRTY WORK.

## A Cowardly Contractor, Accused by an Editor of Bribery, Hires Two Mercenaries and Attacks the Editor in the Streets of Philadelphia—Ridiculous Pusillanimity of the Assaulting Party.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 16.—Philadelphia was thrown into a spasm of excitement this morning by an assault upon Col. Alex. McClure, editor of the *Times*, by Nat McKay, whom the *Times* has repeatedly denounced as a plundering naval contractor. McKay has brought seventeen suits, civil and criminal, against the *Times* for libel, but only one has been tried, and in that the jury disagreed. This morning Mr. McClure published evidence going to show that McKay had corrupted and suborned certain naval contractors who had the approval of his contracts. This documentary evidence embraced several receipted bills for board, liquor, and cigars, furnished Constructor Lortt on McKay's account and paid for by the latter. The assault took place on Chestnut street in the middle of the day, when that thoroughfare was thronged with people. Col. McClure was walking along with ex-Gov. Curtin, entirely without apprehension of danger. Neither of them noticed the stalwart form of McKay until he had come square up alongside of Col. McClure. His face flushed and paled as he said, with some profanity: "I will settle with you now, myself." As he spoke he drew from his breast a small plaited leather whip, and drew it to strike Col. McClure, but his awkwardness and cowardice so unnerved him, even with two hired ruffians at his heels, that, before he could bring his whip down, Col. McClure sprang upon him, seized him firmly by the throat with both hands, and held him as if in a vise. McKay gagged and struggled to extricate himself, but in a few seconds it was manifest that he was entirely helpless, and that he must speedily fall at the mercy of the man he had assailed. All this was the work almost of an instant, and the two hired "pals" of McKay at once rushed in upon Col. McClure, and in less time than it could be told, one who gives his name at the Magistrate's as John Conlan struck McClure a strong blow on the back of the head, and followed it with another on the left ear. A passing citizen seized the fellow called Conlan and held him from further blows. While Conlan was striking Col. McClure from behind another "pal" of McKay rushed upon Col. McClure in front and struck him over the left eye with some instrument, probably a blackjack, and was about to repeat the blow when he was thrown back by ex-Gov. Curtin, and in the crowd he made his escape without being identified by any one present. In the meantime Col. McClure held McKay by the throat until he was released by the interference of the crowd and the officers. McKay and the so-called Conlan were taken in custody by the police, who asked Col. McClure what he wanted done with them. He answered that the hired ruffians should be held, but that he could settle the matter with McKay. It it evident that McKay had worked his courage up to an attempt to horsewhip McClure, believing that, as he was much the more rugged of the two, he could master Col. McClure and degrade him by a public whipping, but, consulting his fears, he employed two ruffians to aid him in case he should fail, and thus save himself from getting flogged instead of flogging the hated editor. His one attendant who gives his name as Conlan is a New York rough, with his professional card covering his whole face. He was unnoticed in the affair until he sneaked up behind Col. McClure and struck two rapid blows on the back of the head and ear. It is evident, also, that thieving was one of the purposes of McKay's "pals," as ex-Gov. Curtin's watch-chain was torn from him and Col. McClure's was torn off also, and neither of them had been in a position to have their chains taken by the accident, and the fact that neither of their chains were found proves that they were taken by the thieves. Both saved their watches by the neck-chains, breaking a few links from the stem. McKay was in New York on Friday, and publicly boasted there that he had bought the whip to chastise Col. McClure, and his "pals" were probably brought from there, so that they might escape recognition in case the expedition should prove disastrous. Whatever McKay's contract with the ruffians may have been, they evidently intended to do something on their own account, but the only trophies of the combined assault of one stalwart plundering contractor and two bullies were a severe contraction of the McKay windpipe, two cheap broken watch-chains by his "pals," two arrests for aggravated assault and battery, and the universal publication of the cowardice of the assaulting party.

# TOTAL ABSTINENCE.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

KENOSHA, Wis., April 16.—Temperance is the absorbing topic in the streets and in social circles. This evening twenty-five members of the Temple of Honor, a temperance organization in Racine, came down and initiated twenty-five members. They took supper at the Grant House, and returned home by carriage. Fathers O'Neill and Penneberry have been for a week holding mission meetings, and have made temperance a leading measure. Sunday they induced 650, of all ages and sexes, to take the pledge for life.

# MOODY IN BOSTON.

## The Wicked Puritans Coming to a Knowledge of Their Sinfulness.

## Our Chicago Evangelist Reaping the Reward of His Endeavors.

## His Meetings Daily Crowded with Would-Be Christians.

## The Business Community Interesting Themselves in the Work.

## Hundreds Being Converted from Intemperance and Bummerism.

*Special Correspondence of The Tribune.*

BOSTON, April 14.—"I want to move all New England." So said Moody when I was calling upon him within a week after his arrival. Why not? He knew who had sent him. He knew what strength would supplement his own weakness. He knew who had been in his work across the sea, in Philadelphia, in New York, and in the city of his adoption. Boston might have all the pride of intellect, all the cold, self-satisfied philosophy, all the callousness of rationalistic controversy with which she had been charged; nevertheless, he foresaw rivers of salvation which would flow in and around all intrenchments of greed, of unbelief, of vice, of vanity, and bring the proud, hardened city on her knees before the Cross.

The eleventh week of the work is now in progress, and what was faith to Moody is vision, to a great extent, with us who help or look on with candid inquiry.

Some of its salient and hopeful features are:

1. *The stage of mere curiosity is largely past.* The huge building, the choir, the inquiry-room, or even the peculiarities of the leading actors, have ceased to be discussed or thought much about; and yet the audiences have never been so large nor so earnest. This is especially noticeable on the Sabbath, when railroad trains are much less available, so that the attendance cannot be explained as coming from the interior.

2. *There is no slavish dependence on the Tabernacle, or upon Moody and Sankey, as essential to effective and confident evangelism.* At the start, Moody proposed to set others at work; and although he grows upon us as a man of rare gifts as well as graces, kindred work has so swarmed in every direction that his own personal prominence is diminished apparently. "I have twenty-two meetings a day to look after," he said to me a week ago, and he does "look after" them; but they go on with a kind of independence, a real autonomy calculated to bring the best service out of all connected with them. But this is only a beginning. Besides twenty-two meetings, there are hundreds, probably thousands, in our suburban towns, and among the hills of Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont, where the inquiry-room is duplicated, where marked proof texts are beacon lights to burdened souls, where cottage prayer-meetings closely dot city wards and country districts, and where all social barriers melt before a hungry search for the lost.

3. *There is no class upon whom the work has a stronger hold than it has upon our business-men.* I have before me the *Weekly Bulletin* of our Young Men's Christian Association. The first item of the first column of the first page announces: "Noon Prayer-Meetings of Boston Business-Men."

| | |
|---|---|
| Tremont Temple | 12 to 1 |
| No. 87 Summer street | 12 to 1 |
| No. 53 Blackstone street | 12 to 1 |
| No. 87 Atlantic avenue | 1:30 to 2 |
| No. 41 Washington street | 12 to 1 |
| Lenox Street Chapel | 12 to 1 |
| Hanover Street Church | |

With one or two exceptions, these meetings are for business men, according to their different callings—dry goods, groceries, marketing, furniture, shoe and leather, etc. These meetings are crowded, and spirited, well-known merchants, bank officers, politicians, Judges, salesmen, cash boys, and runners, come together with decided results, in new hopes, new motives, and new joys.

A leading firm of two well-known merchants were present at one of these meetings a few days since. Both went into the inquiry-room. Though prominently connected with a religious society, whose minister had given them anything but a knowledge of our faith in a vicarious atonement, both found Christ as their Savior, on the cross as well as by His life. The first accepted the truth, and on his knees gave himself to his Lord, finding light and peace almost in a moment. Rising from his knees, he saw his partner and exclaimed: "I am converted, Joshua." It was only the work of a few moments for his partner to take the same Lord and Redeemer and find the same peace and joy. Stout market-men, in their white frocks, crowd their places of meeting to overflow. I heard of a conversion in a place of business belonging to one of them. A friend had called on business. The claims and privileges of religion were urged by that friend for some time without avail. At last the reply came, "I will seek the Lord. I will pray when I go home." "Don't wait for that," said the friend, "let us pray here." So kneeling in the cellar, by a tank of meats, the prayer of self-surrender and consecration was made on the spot.

4. *This revival purifies and reinforces public and private morals.* Grave and eloquent warnings were promulgated from several so-called *liberal* pulpits, before Moody's arrival, to the effect that his preaching emphasized Christ and His atonement at the expense of good works. So these vigilant sentinels sounded an alarm, that public and private demoralization would follow the expected revival. However sincere and honest such alarmists, the facts have been abundantly against them. Almost in the first week restitution was made in sums large and small making amends for offenses dating back, in some instances, for a generation. Instances came to light,—how many have occurred without being published we can only conjecture—of daily dealings in retail shops, which have abandoned long-practiced "tricks of trade."

But, during the present week, unexpected evidence upon this point has been furnished by the actions of the popular branch of our Legislature. On Tuesday, by an overwhelming majority which carried dismay into the ranks of the enemy, a strict prohibitory bill was passed to its third reading. Friday after Friday at noon had been given to temperance in the great Tabernacle; the interest constantly increasing until to-day every seat and inch of standing-room were in demand. As in Chicago, so here, Mr. Sawyer has been the coryphæus of this feature of the campaign for Christ and humanity. Each week new trophies have stood up before assembled thousands and told their story of victory through the blood and in the name of the crucified Lord, with voices full of tender, humble pathos, and yet triumphant in the strength of Him on whom they have believed. Said Moody to-day: "Only one has fallen, and of him we were not confident because of his unwillingness to testify before others." These temperance days are among the most effective in every good direction. We can feel the personal presence of Jesus seeking the lost; we find the supernatural a familiar experience, when, *daily*, brains and nerves reeking in alcoholic absorption for a score or more of years are renovated in a moment by faith in the Son of God; we have a more unlimited faith in the Physician of the Soul who works such healing of bodies.

But aside from such corollaries inevitable to devout minds and hearts, thinking men have drawn practical inference, and inquired whether due diligence were not demanded in the use of all possible and proper devices to *prevent* evils, so tragic and so formidable to anything but divine power. This explains the ease with which a discarded prohibition law has made a strong step toward full possession of our statute books, to the surprise almost of its friends.

On Friday, the 20th inst., we propose to move "all along the line." The ranks of the enemy are broken, and a combined charge is being prepared. From 10 a. m. to 10 p. m. the Tabernacle will be filled with 7,000 determined workers. George H. Stuart, Esq., of Philadelphia, the Hon. William E. Dodge, the Rev. Theodore Cuyler, Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., D. D., Gough, and others, will lead the services. In the evening to hear Gough, Moody proposes to bring not Christians, not those familiar with his mingled argument and appeal, but those who are unfamiliar with temperance work or living. New tickets will be printed for the special and, as far as possible, exclusive use of such. At the Friday noon meetings heretofore the preferred class has been two to three hundred,—mostly men,—gathered from the worst purlieus, who, sitting in a body immediately in front of the platform, with bronzed faces and rough garb, present a well-defined "color-line" where the remainder of the audience begins. Ladies in velvet and diamonds have to wait until these denizens of garrets, or worse, have been admitted. None give better attention, and none are more responsive to the truth or personal approach, than do these outcasts, who in every city are liable to be beyond the range of almost all church methods. In the testimonies of the rescued, the statement is very frequent that they have not entered a church for ten, fifteen, twenty, or thirty years. Not to prolong my letter unduly, I will only add a personal reference to Moody, in whom Boston and Chicago have a kind of joint ownership. To those of us who have known him for years, in one or both places, *he wears well*. His spirit, his gifts, and his graces improve with his years. He may be crisp, if not curt, possibly blunt in social contact or in business details; but his heart is as tender as a child's, his sympathies are Christ-like to a degree surpassing any one I have ever known; and his intellectual grasp and homiletical skill are the wonder and delight of our best judges.

A few days since, the remark was made to a certain distinguished theological Professor, in reference to Moody and his work here. "What a wonderful illustration of God's ability to use weak instruments to accomplish great results." The characteristic reply may suggest its author to many of your readers. "I don't wish to say anything to disparge God's ability, but Moody is a great man."

LUDOVICUS.

# SPORTING NEWS.

BASE-BALL.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 16.—The inaugural game of the Louisville and Indianapolis clubs was played in the presence of 2,500 people, and proved exceedingly interesting. Each scored one in the fifth inning. In the sixth, Louisville added three more by a few hard hits and some fine base-running, Latham and Shaffer showing up well in this regard. In the same inning Indianapolis earned one run, a single by Mack and three bases by Flint doing the business. The visitors out-batted the Louisvilles by a score of twelve against five total base hits. In the field Louisville is credited with a beautiful display, having only one or two errors against ten of the opponents. Devinney, of Louisville, umpired. People here are well pleased with the club's playing, and there is no doubt the nine is at least better than last year's.

SUMMARY.

| | T | R | 1B | TB | PO | A | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Louisvilles—* | | | | | | | |
| Hall, l. f. | 5 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Hogue, 3 b. | 5 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| Latham, 1 b. | 4 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 14 | 0 | 0 |
| Devlin, p. | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| Shaffer, r. f. | 4 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Gerhardt, 2 b. | 4 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 0 |
| Craver, s. s. | 4 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| Snyder, c. | 4 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 0 |
| Lafferty, c. f. | 4 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Total | 38 | 4 | 5 | 31 | 27 | 17 | 2 |
| *Indianapolis—* | | | | | | | |
| Quest, 2 b. | 4 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| McSorley, c. f. | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| Mack, s. s. | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 1 |
| Houtz, 1 b. | 4 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 9 | 0 | 0 |
| Golden, l. f. | 4 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Flint, c. | 4 | 0 | 3 | 12 | 8 | 0 | 2 |
| Warner, 3 b. | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| Rocap, r. f. | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Nolan, p. | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 6 |
| Total | 35 | 2 | 8 | 27 | 27 | 13 | 12 |

| *Innings—* | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Louisville | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | —4 |
| Indianapolis | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | —2 |

Umpire—Mr. Dan Devinney.
Time of game—Two hours and fifteen minutes.
First base by errors—Louisville, 8; Indianapolis, 2.
Runs earned—Indianapolis, 1.
Balls called—On Devlin, 16; on Nolan, 21; on McSorley, 5.
Strikes called—Off Devlin, 35; off Nolan, 30; off McSorley, 10.
Bases on called balls—Hall, 2; Shaffer, 1; Craver, 1; Lafferty, 2; Flint, 1.
Struck out—Hague, 1; Shaffer, 1; Craver, 1; Quest, 1.
Two-base hits—Mack, 1; Flint, 1.
Three-base hits—Flint.
Left on bases—Louisville, 7; Indianapolis, 6.
Passed balls—None.
Wild pitches—Nolan, 1.
Out on flies—Louisville, 9; Indianapolis, 9.
Double plays—Mack, Quest, and Houtz, 1.

THE TURF.

NEW ORLEANS, April 16.—To-day was the fifth and last day of the Jockey Club races. The weather was clear and pleasant, the attendance large, and the track in good condition, but not fast. In the first race, mile and a quarter, purse $300, Jack Hardy won by two lengths, Bob Wooley second, Kilburn third, Verdigris fourth. Time, 2:14¼. Hardy led from the start to the finish. In the pool on the track Hardy sold at $175, Bob Wooley, $80, Kilburn, $47, Verdigris, $42.

In the second race, the Cottrill stakes, 3-year olds, $25 entrance, play or pay, $400 added, thirteen entries, nine starters, Aunt Betsy won by two lengths, King William second, Adventure third, beating Commodore, Parisol, Ella Rowell, John Campbell, Cora Linn, Lynchburg Filly, and Mamie R. Time, 2:44¼. Adventure led for a mile, when the horses were well bunched. On entering the home stretch Betsy went to the front.

In the pools on the track William sold at $160, Cottrill $55, Parisol $41, field $31.

In the third race, consolidated purse $200, Belle Barkley won by three lengths, Woodland second, Coronilla third, Maria Barnes fourth. Time, 1:48¼. Barkley led from the start. In the pools on the track Barkley sold at $150, Coronilla $50, Woodland $35, Barnes $22.

The fourth race, four mile heats, all ages, purse $900, resulted:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| George Quinine | 1 | 1 |
| Uncle Tom | 3 | 2 |
| Russ Butler | 2 | 3 |
| The Nipper | | dis. |

*Time*—7:46; 7:52.

Each heat was won easily. In the pools on the track Quinine sold at $70, Butler $70, The Nipper $57, Tom $40. After the first heat Quinine sold at $310, the field $140.

# THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 17—1 a. m.—For the lake region, northeast to southeast winds, slightly warmer, partly cloudy weather, and occasional rain, with falling barometer during the day.

LOCAL OBSERVATION.

CHICAGO, April 16.

| *Time.* | *Bar.* | *Thr* | *Hu.* | *Wind.* | *Rn.* | *Weather.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6:53a. m. | 29.83 | 52 | 66 | S. W., fresh | | Fair. |
| 11:18a. m. | 29.84 | 62 | 66 | S. W., fresh | | Threat'g. |
| 2:00p. m. | 29.84 | 59 | 65 | E., fresh | | Cloudy. |
| 3:53p. m. | 29.81 | 61 | 55 | E., fresh | .02 | Fair. |
| 9:00p. m. | 29.82 | 50 | 72 | N. E., fresh | | Fair. |
| 10:18p. m. | 29.82 | 48 | 77 | N. E., fresh | | Cloudy. |

Maximum thermometer, 62; minimum, 48.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, April 16—Midnight.

| *Stations.* | *Bar.* | *Thr.* | *Wind.* | *Rain* | *Weather.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alpena | 29.94 | 35 | N., gentle | | Clear. |
| Buffalo | 29.84 | 45 | N. E., gentle | | Fair. |
| Cheyenne | 29.59 | 40 | N. W., fresh | .02 | Lt. rain. |
| Cleveland | 29.81 | 56 | S., gentle | | Clear. |
| Davenport | 29.76 | 62 | S., fresh | .03 | Cloudy. |
| Detroit | 29.79 | 53 | Calm | | Clear. |
| Duluth | 29.91 | 41 | Calm | | Cloudy. |
| Escanaba | 29.93 | 38 | N. E., fresh | | Clear. |
| Grand Haven | 29.87 | 48 | Calm | | Fair. |
| Huron | 29.84 | 42 | N. E., fresh | | Clear. |
| Keokuk | 29.67 | 60 | S. E., fresh | | Cloudy. |
| Leavenworth | 29.57 | 67 | S., fresh | | Clear. |
| Marquette | 29.97 | 38 | N. W., gentle | | Clear. |
| Milwaukee | 29.90 | 45 | S. E., gentle | | Fair. |
| Omaha | 29.44 | 61 | S. W., gentle | .20 | Lt. rain. |
| Toledo | 29.82 | 60 | W., gentle | | Fair. |
| Yankton | 29.45 | 45 | E., fresh | .13 | Cloudy. |

OMAHA, Neb., April 16.—A heavy hail and rain-storm occurred this afternoon. A great deal of atmospheric electricity prevailed in this vicinity and west to-day, interfering with the working of the telegraph to some extent.

# SOLICITING FUNDS.

NEW YORK, April 16.—Monsigneur Chatard, Rector of the American College at Rome, recently arrived in this country, and is at present in this city endeavoring to collect funds for the maintenance of the institution. At St. Patrick's Cathedral yesterday, Monsigneur Chatard, being introduced to the congregation by Vicar-General Quinn, spoke of the history of the college and its needs. Although the college is not absolutely in debt, its fund is gradually decreasing. Monsigneur Chatard will visit the churches in New York and principal cities of the country.

# CANADIAN ITEMS.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

OTTAWA, April 16.—J. M. Currier, Opposition member for Ottawa, who, on account of having a Government contract, is charged with violating the independence of Parliament, resigned his seat in the Commons to-day.

Capt. Ward, Private-Secretary to the Govenor-General, has received orders from the British authorities to join his regiment in England.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

MONTREAL, April 16.—The Irish pilgrims leave for Rome Thursday next. The pilgrims from points west of Montreal will make a general communion before leaving their respective towns. None but Catholics will be permitted to accompany the pilgrims. A number of newspaper correspondents have been refused permission to accompany the party. Father Dowd will convey a large sum of money to His Holiness.

The ice-bridge at Cape Rouge shows symptoms of breaking up. It moved with the tide this morning, but again became jammed. It is expected that the next high tide will carry it off. Navigation will then be open to the sea.

# OBITUARY.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

DANVILLE, Ill., April 16.—Col. William I. Moore died this morning at his residence in this city. Col. Moore came to this city from the East over forty years ago, and for many years was engaged in business as a merchant, by which he amassed a fortune, retiring from active business about the beginning of the War, since which time he has lived in comparative retirement. He was highly respected by the entire community, and, while he was not active in public affairs, his influence was always felt, and was always on the side of morality and right.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

INDIANAPOLIS, April 16.—G. M. Hewett, who died suddenly Saturday night, is said to have been $100,000 on the wrong side of the corn market, and his death was hastened by worry over this fact.

# SURRENDER OF INDIANS.

SPOTTED TAIL AGENCY, Neb., April 15.—About 1,000 northern hostiles made a formal surrender of arms, ponies, etc., to Gen. Crook at this post yesterday. Their entry was very dramatic. Encircling Spotted Tail's camp and discharging their guns in the air, they called forth the whole force of that Chief to greet them, after which their head Chief delivered a short speech before Gen. Crook, indicating his desire for peace by laying his rifle at the General's feet. Among the Chiefs surrendering are "One Who Touches the Cloud," and "Roman Nose," whose village was destroyed at Slim Buttes last summer by Capt. Mills.

# OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

LONDON, April 16.—The steamships Mass, Batavia, and Britannic, from New York, Indiana and City of Limerick, from Philadelphia, have arrived.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 16.—Cleared, steamer City of San Francisco, for Panama.

BRISTOL, April 16.—Steamship Somerset, from New York, has arrived.

BOSTON, April 16.—Arrived, steamer Hecla, from Liverpool.

# MISS DICKINSON.

NEW YORK, April 16.—Miss Anna Dickinson abruptly closed her engagement with the Eagle Theatre to-night, owing to her dissatisfaction with the management. She will not play again until early next season.

# FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, April 16.—Kennedy & Co., are endeavoring to make arrangements with their creditors for an extension of twelve months.

# TWO IRRECONCILABLE CONDITIONS.

Debility and health are irreconcilable conditions. Weak people, that is to say people who lack the vitality requisite for a vigorous discharge of each and all of the bodily functions, are invariably afflicted with some, though it may be a trifling, disorder of the system. Atony, or a want of nervous and muscular vigor, is accompanied by poverty of the blood and leanness. A certain way to overcome it and prevent the aggravated maladies to which it must ultimately lead is to use Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which promote digestion and assimilation of the food, and thus are the means of furnishing the body with a supply of blood of a quality essential to its proper nourishment. Invigoration through the instrumentality of the matchless tonic protects the feeble from a host of bodily ills which lurk in ambush for the debilitated. The bitters are an article which it is most desirable to keep constantly on hand.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

**Burnett's Cocoaine allays irritation**, removes all tendency to dandruff, and invigorates the action of the capillaries in the highest degree. The Cocoaine has earned a deserved reputation for promoting the growth and preserving the beauty of the human hair. Ladies dressing their hair elaborately for the evening will find that it imparts a healthy natural gloss to the hair, and will cause it to retain its shape for hours.

**Keep's Custom Shirts Made to Measure.**—Very best, 6 for $9; no obligation to keep any of Keep's shirts unless perfectly satisfactory. 173 Madison-st.

**Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup**, for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all pain. Sure to regulate the bowels.

**Boland's Aromatic Bitter Wine of Iron** is a remedy for nervous debility, impoverished blood, and impaired digestion. Depot, 53 Clark street.

SKIRT PROTECTOR.

SEASON 1877

WIRED

Skirt Protector.

SOMETHING NEW.

**This Protector is made of Waterproof material, and has a TEMPERED STEEL WIRE running through it, thus effectually protecting the Skirt from being soiled or worn out, and gives it an elegant and graceful appearance. Sold by**

MANDEL BROTHERS.

121 & 123 State-st.

FINANCIAL.

Letters of Credit for Travelers Abroad.

Kountze Brothers, Bankers, 12 Wall-st., New York, issue Letters of Credit and Circular Notes on the Union Bank, London, available in the principal cities of Europe, and in other parts of the world.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CAUTION.

To guard against the substitution of inferior grades of Flour for "Christian's Superlative," each barrel of the genuine, in addition to the head brand, has the trade mark, W. F. M., burned on the side, and contains inside the card of J. A. Christian & Co.

LOW BROTHERS & CO.,
183 Washington-st.,
Agents for J. A. Christian & Co.

LAKE STEAMERS.

GOODRICH STEAMERS.

Sidewheel Passenger Steamers on all Routes.

Steamer ALPENA, for all West Shore ports, tri-weekly.
Steamer MUSKEGON, for Grand Haven, Grand Rapids, and Muskegon, tri-weekly.
Steamer CORONA, for St. Joseph, tri-weekly.
Steamer TRUESDELL, for Green Bay, last of this week.
Passenger and Freight rates less than Rail.
Office and Docks foot Michigan-av.

T. G. BUTLIN, Sup't.

HOTEL.

AVENUE HOUSE

Twenty-second-st. and Wabash-av.,
FOR RENT.
Apply to HENRY WOOD, Room 12, 83 Madison-st.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

W. A. SIMPSON & CO.

We are offering the following special inducements to purchasers of HOUSEKEEPING GOODS:

200 doz. All-Linen Napkins at 75 cts.

250 doz. extra quality Napkins at $1.00.

150 pcs. All-Linen Crash at 6 cts.

40 pcs. 8-4 Loom Damask at 25 cts.

50 pcs. 8-4 Bleached Damask at 50 cts.

100 doz. Loom Damask Towels at 12 1-2 cts. each.

150 doz. Bleached Huck Towels at 10 cts. each.

200 11-4 Marseilles Toilet Quilts at $3.00, former price $5.00.

Also, a full line of Bleached and Brown Muslins, all widths, at lower prices than sold elsewhere.

W. A. SIMPSON & CO.,
79 & 81 State-st.

DRESS GOODS.

"IT PAYS TO TRADE ON THE WEST SIDE."

BARGAINS

IN

Spring Dress Goods

AT

CARSON, PIRIE & CO'S,

Madison & Peoria-sts.

*The following are only a few among many special bargains that are now being offered:*

100 pcs. double-width French Cashmeres, a choice assortment of Spring Shades, at 53 and 60-cts. per yard; some of them worth $1.00.

French All-wool Cashmeres, new shades, 42 cts.

Matelasse All-wool Suitings, 50 cts. yd and upwards.

Finest French Matelasses, extra quality, 80 cts.; a bargain.

French Matelasses, choice patterns, 65 cts.

50 pcs. Casimerd Paris & French Taffetas, all wool, 50 cts.

The new Seaside Grenadines, fashionable shades, 85 cts.

Arabian Costume Suitings, all wool, 65 cts.

6-4 Fine All-wool French Costume Cloths, regular value $1.75, for $1.00 per yd.

6-4 Fine French Suitings, very choice, $1.25; worth $2.00.

Elegant quality English Lustres, 37 1-2 cts.

Fine line of All-wool Gray Twilled Suitings and French De Beges at 37 1-2 cts.

A choice assortment of Spring Novelties in Damasses, French Stripes, Poplin Brocades, English Serges, etc., in the new tints and colors of the season, at 25 cts.

A very handsome line of Dress Goods, consisting of All-wool Beges, All-wool Camel's Hair, Basket Cloths, Brocaded Stripes and Damasses, Caspian Cloths, etc., at 30 cts.

A large assortment of new Gray Spring Suitings at 12 1-2 cts.

West End Dry Goods House,
Madison and Peoria-sts.

ADVERTISING.

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OIL STOVES.

FLORENCE OIL STOVE. SAFE, ODORLESS, AND DURABLE. The Universal Favorite.

Agents wanted everywhere. Circulars and terms free. Address FLORENCE MACHINE CO., 66 Lake-st., Chicago.

# FINANCE AND TRADE.

## Active Margin Business at the Chicago Banks.

## Finances of the Pennsylvania Railroad Life-Insurance.

## The Produce Markets Again Excited, and Irregularly Higher.

## Wheat Quiet---The Rest Active---The Closing Feeling Rather Weak.

## Movement from the Seaboard---Grain-Storage Rates.

### FINANCIAL.

The activity of the Board-of-Trade markets made the margin business of the banks lively. There was a slight improvement perceptible in the general demand for bank accommodation, but there is still an overplus of loanable funds.

Rates of discount were 8@10 per cent at the banks to regular customers. On the street, rates are quoted the same, and business is light.

New York exchange was firm and sold between banks at 50@75c per $1,000 premium.

The clearings were $3,400,000.

FINANCES OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

The Pennsylvania Railroad has turned over to a company called the Pennsylvania Company its leases of railroad lines west of Pittsburg, but is still responsible for them. It pays for them $7,291,000 a year, and this may be taken fairly to represent a debt of $100,000,000. The rentals east of Pittsburg are about $6,000,000, and, as some of this is at 6 per cent, the principal may be calculated at $90,000,000. The capital of the road is $69,000,000, its bonded debt $60,000,000, and its floating debt $5,000,000. From these calculations the New York *Sun* holds that as a virtual debt, as far as interest goes, of $255,000,000 has been raised on the capital of $69,000,000, a diminution of one-fifth in the profits would leave nothing for the stockholders, as its value would be entirely wiped out. If the stockholder turns, says the *Sun*, to the last report of the Auditor of the road for the facts he needs to aid him in judging how things are going, he finds himself baffled at every turn. The lines west of Pittsburg are struck out of consideration with merely the simple assurance that their earnings last year sufficed to pay their rentals and a trifle besides. The business of the lines east of Pittsburg is mixed up with that of the main line, so that only by an elaborate calculation can it be separated. A long list is presented of bonds and stocks owned by the Company, but nothing is said of their market value. A brief account is presented of the earnings of the several coal and mining corporations in which the Company is interested, but no statement is given of their capitals and liabilities.

THE SAN FRANCISCO WHEAT RING.

The San Francisco correspondent of the New York *Sun*, in describing the failure of the San Francisco Wheat Ring with Friedlander at its head, gives an account of the manner in which Friedlander had gained his monopoly:

By making enormous contracts in advance for wheat and tonnage he controlled the market price of wheat and freights so far as it was in the power of any one man to control them, and both farmers and shippers felt and feared him. Despotic in his temper and aims, he could not brook opposition or competition, and put forth all the power at his command to crush the few who had the temerity to enter the lists against him. Kind and generous in private life, he was ruthless as a Bashi-Bazouk when he turned his hand against a rival in the wheat trade. Various reasons are given for his failure, but the true reason is that the trade had outgrown the man and his methods. He could no longer control it, and in his efforts to retain his hold and continue his autocratic system he has gone down and his system with him. Henceforth we shall have an open market, with competing buyers and sellers, and the change cannot fail to be beneficial to both buyers and sellers. The "Wheat Ring," as it existed under Mr. Friedlander's management and control, is with the events of the past, and it is well for the producing interests of the State that its reign is over.

RAILROAD BONDS.

The following bids were made on the New York Stock Exchange on Saturday for railroad bonds:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Albany & S., 1st bds | 109¼ | Buffalo & E., new bds | 104¾ |
| Albany & S., 2d bds | 90 | Buffalo & State Line 7s | 105½ |
| C. & O. 6s 1st M | 21 | Kala. & W. Pigeon 1st | 88 |
| Chicago & Alton, 1st M | 114 | D., M. & T. 1st 7s, 1906 | 107 |
| La. & Mo., 1st guart'd | 86½ | L. S. dividend bonds | 104¼ |
| Ft. L., J. & O. 1st | 101 | L. S. con. coup. 1st | 106 |
| C., B. & Q., con. m 7s | 109½ | L. S. cons. reg'd 1st | 104¾ |
| C., R. I. & P., 1st m. 7s | 107¾ | M. C. con. 7s 1902 | 102 |
| C., R. I. & P., SI 6s '95 | 100 | M. C. 1st 8s, 1882, S. F. | 109 |
| C. R. of N. J., 1st m n'w | 105¼ | N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883 | 104 |
| C. R. of N. J., 1st con | 52 | N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887 | 103¾ |
| C. R. of N. J., conv'bl | 48 | N. Y. Cen. 6s rel. estate | 103½ |
| L. & W. B'e con. guar. | 27 | N. Y. Cen. 6s. Subt'n | 103¾ |
| M. & St. P. 1st m. 8 P. D | 114¾ | N. Y. C. & H. 1st cou | 116½ |
| M. & St. P. 2d 7 3-10 P. D | 94 | N. Y. C. & H. 1st m. r | 116¾ |
| M. & St. P. 1st 7s g'ld R. D | 98½ | H. R. 7s 2d M S. F. '85 | 114 |
| M. & St. P. 1st M. LaC. D | 98¼ | Harlem 1st m. 7s cou | 119¾ |
| M. & St. 1st M. I. & M. D. | 82 | Harlem 1st m. 7s reg | 119¼ |
| M. & St. P. 1st M. H. & D. | 82 | N. Missouri 1st mrt'ge | 98¾ |
| M. & St. P. 1st M. C. & M | 98¼ | Ohio & Miss. con. S. F. | 85½ |
| M. & St. P. con. skg. fd. | 81 | Ohio & Miss. consol | 85 |
| M. & St. P. 2d m | 87 | Ohio & Miss. 2d Cons. | 46 |
| C. & N. W. sinking fd. | 108¼ | Cen. Pacific gold bds | 107 |
| C. & N. W. con. bds | 105½ | C. P. San Joaquin B'ch | 87 |
| C. & N. W. Ext'n bds | 100 | C. P. Cal. & Oregon 1st | 87¾ |
| C. & N. W. 1st mort | 105½ | C. P. State Aid Bonds | 107½ |
| C. & N. W. c. gold bds | 84 | Western Pacific bonds | 100¾ |
| C. C. C. & Ind's 1 m 7s S F | 108 | Union Pacific 1st m bds | 101⅛ |
| Del., L. & W. 2d m | 106¼ | Union Pacific l. g. 7s | 100 |
| D., L. & W., 7s Conv | 103¾ | Union Pacific S. Fund | 92¼ |
| Morris & Essex 1st M | 116¾ | P., Ft. W. & C. 1st M | 120 |
| Morris & Essex 7s of '71 | 98 | P., Ft. W. & C. 2d M | 113 |
| Erie 2d 7s, 1879 | 103¾ | P., Ft. W. & C. 3d M | 104¼ |
| Erie 3d 7s, 1883 | 104 | C. & P. cons. S'k F'd | 112½ |
| Erie 4th 7s, 1880 | 101¼ | C. & P. 4th S. F. | |
| Erie 5th 7s, 1888 | 101½ | Col., C. & Ind 1st M | 27¼ |
| Long Dock bonds | 108¼ | St. L. & I. M. 1st M | 94½ |
| B., N. Y. & E. 1st M. '77 | 99 | Alton & T. H. 1st m | 108¾ |
| B. & E. new bs. 1916 | 101 | Alton & T. H. 2d pfd | 87 |
| H. & St. J.'s conv. m | 70 | Alton & T. H. 2d m inc. | 70 |
| Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M | 104 | Tol. & Wab. 1st m. ex | 100½ |
| Dub. & S. City, 2d div | 104 | Tol. & Wab. ex. coup | 88½ |
| Mich. So. 7 p. c. 2d M | 104½ | Gt. Western 1st M. '88 | 101 |
| M. S. & N. I. s f'd 7 p c | 111½ | Gt. Western ex coup | 88 |
| Clev. & Tol. sink. f'd | 110 | Gt. Western 2d c., '93 | 89 |
| Clev. & Tol. new bds | 104¾ | Q. & Tol. 1st coup. '90 | 60 |
| Clev., P. & A. old bds | 106½ | W. U. bds 1900 coup | 104 |
| Clev., P. & A. new bs | 105½ | | |

GOLD AND GREENBACKS.

Gold was 107¼@107⅜ in greenbacks.

Greenbacks were 93⅛@92⅞ cents on the dollar in gold.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

| | Sixty days. | Sight. |
|---|---|---|
| Sterling | 487½ | 489½ |
| France | 516¼ | 513¾ |
| Belgium | 515⅝ | 513⅛ |
| Switzerland | | 513⅛ |
| Germany | 95 | 95¾ |
| Norway, Sweden, and Denmark | 27 | 27¾ |
| Austria | | 47 |

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| United States 6s of '81 | 113¾ | 113⅞ |
| United States 5-20s of '65 | 110 | 110¼ |
| U. S. 5-20s of '65—January and July | 109¾ | 110 |
| U. S. 5-20s of '67—January and July | 112¾ | 112⅞ |
| U. S. 5-20s of '68—January and July | 114 | 114⅛ |
| United States 10-40s | 112¾ | 112⅞ |
| United States new 5s of '81 | 111⅛ | 112 |
| United States currency 6s | 123¼ | .... |

BROKERS' QUOTATIONS.

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Chicago City 7 ℘ ct. bonds | *107 | *108 |
| Chicago City 7 ℘ ct. sewerage | *107 | *108 |
| Chicago City 7 ℘ ct. water loan | *107 | *108 |
| Cook County 7 ℘ ct. bonds (long) | *107 | *108 |
| North Chicago 7 ℘ ct. bonds (L. Park) | *95 | .... |
| City Railway, South Side, ex div | 130 | 133 |
| City Railway, West Side | 172½ | 175 |
| City Railway, North Side, ex div | 128 | 135 |
| Traders' Insurance Company, ex div | 122 | 125 |
| Chamber of Commerce, ex div | 68 | 71 |
| Exposition stock | 30 | 35 |
| Chicago Gas-Light and Coke Co. stock | .... | 140 |

*And interest.

### BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

*To the Western Associated Press.*

NEW YORK, April 16.—The warlike advices from Europe to-day and the decline in securities at London and Paris had more effect in the gold-room than any where else. Early sales of gold were made at 107, but subsequently there was an advance to 107⅜, and later a decline to 107¼, at which it closed. Carrying rates, 1 to 4. Loans also made flat.

Silver at London, 54½d. Here silver bars 127⅜ in greenbacks and 118⅝ in gold. Silver coin, ½ per cent.

Governments were strong and notably higher, especially for old 65s.

Railroad bonds were generally firm.

State bonds were quiet.

Stocks were somewhat irregular, and fluctuated ¼@2¼, closing generally firm and a fraction above the opening prices. Northwestern preferred was the weak spot in the market, and lost 1 for the day. The dealings did not indicate any specially important operations by the principal speculators. Transactions were about 145,000 shares, of which 32,000 were Western Union, 5,000 Northwestern preferred, 33,000 Rock Island, 5,000 St. Paul preferred, 10,000 Lake Shore, 6,000 Michigan Central, 26,000 Lackawanna, and 6,000 Delaware & Hudson.

Money easy, 2@3; prime paper, 3½@5.

Customs, $406,000.

The Treasury disbursed, $92,000.

Clearings, $45,000,000.

Sterling, long, 487; short, 489.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Coupons, '81 | 113¾ | New 5s | 112 |
| Coupons, '65 | 111 | New 4½s | 108¾ |
| New | 110¼ | 10-40s, reg | 110¾ |
| Coupons, '67 | 112⅝ | Coupons do | 112¾ |
| Coupons, '68 | 114¾ | Currency 6s | 124⅛ |

STOCKS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Western Union | 56⅝ | C., C., C. & I. C. | 22¼ |
| Quicksilver | 13 | New Jersey Central | 7¾ |
| Quicksilver preferred | 28 | Rock Island | 89½ |
| Pacific Mail | 16¾ | St. Paul | 15¾ |
| Mariposa | 4 | St. Paul pfd | 43⅝ |
| Mariposa preferred | 4½ | Wabash | 5 |
| Adams Express | 99 | Fort Wayne | 86¾ |
| Wells-Fargo | 83 | Terre Haute | 2 |
| American Express | 59 | Terre Haute pfd | 10 |
| United States | 62 | C. & A. | 80¾ |
| Erie | 5⅜ | C. & A. pfd | 104 |
| Erie pfd | 15 | Ohio & Mississippi | 3⅛ |
| Harlem | 137 | Del. & Lack. | 52 |
| Harlem pfd | 35 | A. & P. Telegraph | 21½ |
| New York Central | 91⅞ | Missouri Pacific | 1⅛ |
| Michigan Central | 39⅝ | Indiana Central | 2½ |
| Panama | 85 | C., B. & Q. | 97¾ |
| Union Pacific | 64⅛ | Hannibal & St. Jo | 9 |
| Lake Shore | 45⅞ | Central Pacific bonds | 107 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Illinois Central | 50¾ | U. P. bonds | 103¾ |
| Cleveland & Pittsburg | 88 | U. P. land-grant | 100 |
| Northwestern | 16¾ | U. P. sinking-fund | 92¾ |
| Northwestern pfd | 40 | | |

STATE BONDS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tennessee, old | 43½ | Virginia, new | 32 |
| Tennessee, new | 42 | Missouri 6s | 105 |
| Virginia 6s, old | 31 | | |

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 16.—The following are the closing prices at the Stock Board:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alpha | 8¼ | Julia Consolidated | 8½ |
| Belcher | 5¼ | Justice | 3⅝ |
| Best & Belcher | 16 | Kossuth | 2¾ |
| Bullion | 6¾ | Kentuck | 6¾ |
| Con. Virginia | 33⅝ | Leopard ex div | 17 |
| California ex div | 35⅛ | Mexican | 17¾ |
| Choliar | 35 | Northern Belle | 14¼ |
| Caledonia | 2¼ | Overman | 3⅜ |
| Crown Point | 5⅝ | Ophir | 1¼ |
| Exchequer | 3¼ | Raymond & Ely | 3 |
| Empire | 7⅝ | Sierra Nevada | 4 |
| Gould & Curry | 2½ | Union Consolidated | 4¼ |
| Hale & Norcross | 1 | Yellow Jacket | 8 |
| Imperial | 1¼ | | |

FOREIGN.

LONDON, April 16—5 p. m.—Rate of discount on the open market for three-months bills is 1⅝; below the Bank of England rate, ⅜.

Consols, money and account, 94 13-16.

United States bonds—65s, 102¾; 67s, 107¾; 10-40s 108¼; new fives, 106.

New York Central, 89; Erie, 6; Erie preferred, 15; Illinois Central, 47¾.

PARIS, April 16.—Rentes, 103f 65c.

FRANKFORT, April 16.—United States bonds—New fives, 101¾.

### LIFE-INSURANCE.

*To the Editor of The Tribune.*

CHICAGO, April 16.—While in some respects the war against the life-insurance companies has been too sharp, it may be that much good will result, even from the injustice which in some cases has been done, or rather in spite of such injustice. The public attention has thereby been awakened to a very important subject. Hereafter a greater and better discrimination will be exercised by all men of sense in this matter of life-insurance. The weak companies will go to the wall, where they should go, and the strong companies will be in higher repute, and consequently do more business than ever. This will enable them in time to moderate their rates, but this is a point which must be left to competition and experience, and cannot be regulated by newspaper correspondents any more than the details of any other business. In spite of all this hue and cry, and in spite of the extravagance of some companies, the fact remains that the leading life-insurance companies have shown a strength, a solvency, a condition of sound sanitary health, which will tend to augment the confidence of the public, and to increase the faith of all timorous property-holders. This very sifting will show that there are no large financial institutions more sound at bottom than these life-insurance companies. There have been no failures reported among them, nor is it likely that there will be. No other corporations offer such a satisfactory guarantee to the public as these which are established in accordance with law, and which in a public manner comply with its conditions. The first policy which is unpaid breaks the company, and lets the public know that it is broken. The first instance of unreasonable delay or quibbling for delay in the payment of a policy sheds a flood of light into the weakness or the rottenness of a concern which thus acts. Thus these companies are held within stricter lines of accountability than any others in existence. Those which are strong and solvent ask no other favor than that of fair and unprejudiced treatment by the press. And to this they are certainly entitled and should have. We cannot afford to kill off or to cripple institutions of such paramount importance to the public. They should, on the other hand, have all the encouragement and support they deserve,—and they deserve much,—particularly those which have never shirked their obligations nor failed in their duty to the public. W.

### REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Monday, April 16:

CITY PROPERTY.

| | |
|---|---|
| LaSalle st, 104 ft n of Madison st, w f, 44x101 ft (except 2x21 ft in rear), dated April 13 (City of Chicago to George Watson) | $ 42,000 |
| Phillips st, 164 ft w of Green st, s f, 20x50 ft, dated Feb. 27 | 400 |
| Lexington st, 97 ft e of Genesee av, s f, 50x123 ft, dated April 14 | 600 |
| West Fourteenth st, 240 ft e of Paulina st, s f, 24x124 ft, dated April 14 | 660 |
| Ashland av, 145½ ft s of Emma st, w f, 24x119 ft, dated Feb. 14 | 740 |
| West Eighteenth st, 231 ft w of Loomis st, s f, 23x124 ft, dated Sept. 5, 1872 | 900 |
| Fifth av, 275 ft s of Van Buren st, w f, 25x107 ft, dated Oct. 26, 1876 | 3,000 |
| Augusta st, 125 ft e of Noble st, n f, 25x127 ft (with building No. 109), dated April 16 | 2,600 |
| North LaSalle st, 200 ft n of Goethe st, e f, 25x169 ft, with building, dated April 12 | 12,000 |

### COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the forty-eight hours ending at 7 o'clock on Monday morning, and for the corresponding time last year:

| | Receipts. | | Shipments. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1877. | 1876. | 1877. | 1876. |
| Flour, brls | 7,370 | 10,200 | 8,227 | 10,030 |
| Wheat, bu | 11,610 | 12,106 | 32,887 | 46,719 |
| Corn, bu | 105,900 | 53,820 | 76,793 | 53,844 |
| Oats, bu | 32,378 | 15,320 | 34,488 | 3,173 |
| Rye, bu | 1,923 | 700 | 3,210 | 800 |
| Barley, bu | 3,900 | 1,600 | 4,838 | 6,625 |
| Grass seed, lbs | 65,475 | 138,030 | 188,670 | 182,449 |
| Flaxseed, lbs | 23,000 | 194,100 | ........ | 144,770 |
| B. corn, lbs | ........ | 48,000 | 41,800 | 60,540 |
| C. meats, lbs | 267,197 | 40,800 | 1,249,132 | 1,044,073 |
| Beef, brls | ........ | ........ | 65 | 135 |
| Pork, brls | ........ | 40 | 905 | 1,116 |
| Lard, lbs | 90,570 | 508,400 | 283,364 | 166,870 |
| Tallow, lbs | 8,100 | 18,260 | ........ | ........ |
| Butter, lbs | 42,346 | 35,461 | 27,230 | 74,270 |
| D. hogs, No | 2 | 21 | ........ | ........ |
| Live hogs, No | 5,986 | 2,941 | 3,650 | 2,554 |
| Cattle, No | 520 | 1,688 | 2,867 | 5,172 |
| Sheep, No | ........ | 1,015 | 400 | 406 |
| Hides, lbs | 157,733 | 172,725 | 158,830 | 171,110 |
| Highwines, brls | 50 | 331 | 203 | 282 |
| Wool, lbs | 84,023 | 23,854 | 168,320 | 71,770 |
| Potatoes, bu | 6,676 | 2,368 | 798 | ........ |
| Coal, tons | 3,037 | 3,046 | 257 | 655 |
| Hay, tons | 142 | 50 | 20 | 20 |
| Lumber, m | 154 | 326 | 1,585 | 1,150 |
| Shingles, m | 480 | 810 | 1,560 | 913 |
| Salt, brls | 100 | ........ | 2,073 | 1,517 |
| Poultry, lbs | 2,249 | 22,794 | ........ | ........ |
| Poultry, coops | 8 | 18 | ........ | ........ |
| Game, pkgs | 8 | 39 | ........ | ........ |
| Eggs, pkgs | 1,071 | 978 | 431 | 42 |
| Cheese, bxs | 1,731 | 940 | 202 | 55 |
| G. apples, brls | 1,333 | 383 | ........ | ........ |
| Beans, bu | 562 | 453 | 38 | 11 |

Withdrawn from store during Saturday for city consumption: 7,844 bu wheat, 1,791 bu oats, 1,416 bu rye, 2,237 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city on Monday morning: 1 car No. 1 spring, 4 cars No. 2 do, 1 car No. 3 do, 6 cars rejected do, 1 car no grade (13 wheat); 1 car yellow corn, 3 cars No. 1 do, 58 cars high mixed, 27 cars new do, 44 cars new mixed, 118 cars No. 2 corn, 63 cars rejected do, 8 cars no grade (322 corn); 4 cars white oats, 2 cars No. 2 do, 17 cars rejected do (23 oats); 9 cars No. 2 rye, 3 cars rejected do, 1 car No. 1 barley, 2 cars No. 3 do, 1 car rejected do. Total, 374 cars, or 153,000 bu. Inspected out: 47,155 bu wheat, 262,398 bu corn, 13,515 bu oats, 1,552 bu rye, 11,831 bu barley.

New York reports a reduction in stocks during last week of 265,625 bu wheat, and 235,504 bu corn.

Grain deliveries made as regular are now subject to 2c storage charges, without extra charge for the five days next following the delivery.

The decision of the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners, making the warehouseman responsible for the loss on barley which they were not empowered to grade, has already been commented upon. A fitting sequel to this is a recent answer of the Chief Grain Inspector to an application for damages by a party who had bought wheat and paid for it the price of a high grade, when the grain turned out to be of a poorer quality than that assigned to it by the Inspector. The official informs the applicant (Mr. Mair) that he is of the opinion that the person who shipped the grain is responsible for the injury, and should be required to pay all damages for the same.

The beauties of our State system of grain inspection are brought out forcibly by these two cases. The State, by its officers, rates the property, telling the grade to which it belongs, and the party who buys the property on the faith of such rating has no redress after he finds out that the inspection was decidedly wrong. Surely no Turkish rule was ever more despotic.

The leading produce markets were again stronger yesterday, and most of them were active. The news from the Old World was warlike, and showed that the representatives of consumers are excited about the probable value of produce as effected by the war, which nearly every one now thinks cannot be averted, but of which no one ventures to prophecy the extent or the end. The news from the other side of the Atlantic indicates that the people there are not by any means so certain as they were a short time ago that the whole of Europe will not be ablaze with war fires, as a consequence of a conflict between Russia and Turkey. It is this which is pushing up prices in conservative England, and quotations are rushing upwards there with a rapidity that astonishes even the people here. The extent of the upward movement in wheat and corn there may be judged from the fact that both could be shipped to Liverpool at present prices without material loss, notwithstanding the advance that has occurred here within the past two weeks. The trading here took a turn, however, yesterday. Hitherto the excitement has been greatest in wheat, but prices in that department have been pushed up to so high a point that many operators have dropped out and gone over to pork and corn, which now take the lead. Under the greater excitement pork advanced $1.00 per brl, and corn moved up another 2c. The strain was, however, too great, all round, to last; and most of the markets closed easier.

The dry-goods market was without marked new features. There was a well sustained demand and a fairly steady set of prices. Groceries were ordered with some freedom, and the market for coffees, sugars, rice, and most other lines were firm. No changes were apparent in the butter and cheese markets. Dried fruits were moving fairly, and were generally steady at previous figures. Fish were in good demand at very full prices. Nothing new was developed in connection with the leather, bagging, tobacco, and coal markets. Oils, paints, and colors were in fair demand and unchanged.

At the lumber yards trade was fair at recent prices. The published list is sometimes shaded, but some dealers are holding their stock with considerable firmness as they think dry lumber will bring more this season than last, and there is also much danger that a large portion of the logs cut the past winter will be tied up owing to the scarcity of water in the brooks and rivers. The demand for building materials is rather light, and bricks are somewhat easier. The stock is small, but parties who intend to make improvements prefer to wait until new bricks are in market, as they think that prices will then decline. Wool, broom-corn, and hay were unchanged. Hides were steady. Timothy seed was firmer, and other seeds were steady, with the demand for all fair, the call being most urgent for timothy. Poultry and eggs were steady.

Lake freights were quiet and steady, at 3c for corn to Buffalo by sail, and 7¼c for wheat to Kingston. Room was taken for 100,000 bu corn.

Rail freights were quoted steady at the recent advance: To New York, 30c per 100 lbs on grain and 40c on meats. To Boston, Portland, and Providence, 35c on grain and 45c on provisions. To interior New England points, 35c on grain. To Liverpool, 44@45c specie on grain, and 47@48c on provisions.

EXPORTS FROM THE SEABOARD.

The following were the exports from the four leading cities of the Atlantic seaboard for the dates named:

| | Week end'g April 14, '77. | Week end'g April 7, '77. | Week end'g April 17, '76. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Flour, brls | 29,216 | 33,680 | 64,541 |
| Wheat, bu | 282,635 | 200,494 | 744,700 |
| Corn, bu | 1,342,728 | 1,166,717 | 897,900 |
| Oats, bu | 4,634 | ........ | ........ |
| Rye, bu | 45,590 | ........ | 14,827 |
| Barley, bu | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| Pork, brls | 5,065 | 6,215 | 4,862 |
| Lard, lbs | 6,023,851 | 4,829,014 | 4,420,150 |
| Bacon, lbs | 9,000,962 | 7,561,119 | 4,766,830 |

GRAIN IN STORE IN NEW YORK.

| | April 14, 1877. | April 7, 1877. | April 15, 1876. | April 17, 1875. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat, bu | 1,517,276 | 1,782,901 | 2,905,433 | 1,222,310 |
| Corn, bu | 800,150 | 1,035,654 | 163,234 | 1,897,718 |
| Oats, bu | 475,229 | 606,639 | 660,604 | 665,281 |
| Rye, bu | 250,095 | 240,423 | ........ | ........ |
| Barley, bu | 267,119 | 320,331 | 151,449 | 50,930 |

GOODS RECEIVED

at Chicago Customs April 16, 1877: F. W. Hayne & Co., 2 brls of whisky; J. S. Kirk & Co., 60 tcs of soda-ash; Leo Kalman, 8 cases of cigars; Van Schaack, Stevenson & Reid, 14 cases of soap; Grommes & Ullrich, 15 cases of bitters; J. W. Griswold & Co., 5 cases of dry goods; Stettauer Bros. & Co., 2 cases of dry goods; Field, Leiter & Co., 8 cases of dry goods; the Chicago Stamping Company, 14 boxes of tin plate; M. D. Wells & Co., 1 cask of rivets; Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., 2 cases of dry goods; Fuller & Fuller, 4 cases of extracts; Burley & Tyrrell, 35 pkgs earthenware; J. V. Farwell & Co., 3 cases dry goods. Amount collected, $7,810.46.

GRAIN STORAGE CHARGES.

*To the Editor of The Tribune.*

CHICAGO, April 16.—The Warehouse bill, fixing the rates of storage on grain in elevators in this city, was gotten up by the attorney of the elevator men, in their interest, and seems likely to pass for want of any opposition, and from a mistaken view of the subject, or a remarkable indifference on the part of the members of the Legislature. The bill proposes to fix the rate of storage at 1¼c for the first 10 days, and ½c for the next 10 days, at ½c for the next 10 days, making 2½c for the first and each 30 days. Now, the present law says the rate shall not exceed 2c for 30 days. Here is an increase instead of a reduction for that length of time. But that is not of so much importance to the grain trade of this city as that the charge for handling and storage for the first term of 10 days shall not exceed the amount charged in other adjoining and competing markets. We cannot retain our trade if our charges are more than theirs.

Our charges have, heretofore, been three times as high, and we have lost a very large trade in consequence, as every one in the business knows.

The rates for the first term are: In Indianapolis, ⅜c per bu for 20 days; Toledo, 1c per bu for 10 days; Peoria, 1c per bu for 30 days.

Now, why should the Chicago elevators, handling five times the amount yearly of those in either of these, our competing markets, exact any more? It is generally supposed that the greater the amount the less relative cost, and that if Toledo can, as has been shown by the dividends paid on its elevator stock, afford to transfer and store ten days for 1c per bu, our elevator managers, who have become wealthy in the business, can certainly do the same.

We ask the Legislature not to legalize this extortion, but to give us an even chance with our neighbors.

A ¼c per bu may seem to be a small item on a car-load of grain. But, on the millions of bushels handled by these elevators yearly, it is a large amount, and must be paid by the farmer who raises the grain.

Prompt action by those interested in the grain trade of this city, either by joint petition to the Legislature or by letter to individual members, can change the rate to 1c per bu for the first ten days. GRAIN-DEALER.

### PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were unusually active, and excitedly higher. The market was really buoyant during a greater part of the session, but ruled easier towards the close. Hogs were quoted stronger, though in good supply at the Stock-Yards, and Liverpool reported an advance of 2s per brl on pork, 1s per 112 lbs on lard, and 6d@1s on meats. This tended to a material advance on prices here, which was helped by the fact that provisions had not felt the war fever previously to as great an extent as wheat, and a great many who feared to invest further in wheat, thought pork and lard offered a good profit to the buyer. The great advance in prices early brought out free sellers, and a part of the improvement was lost in consequence.

MESS PORK—Was unusually active, and advanced about $1.00 per brl, then fell back 20c, and closed 77½c higher than on Saturday. Sales were reported of 390 brls cash and seller the month at $15.35@15.75; 46,250 brls seller May at $15.25@15.97½; and 42,250 brls seller June at $15.40@16.15. Total, 88,890 brls. The market closed unsettled at $15.70@15.75 for round lots of cash or seller April; $15.75@15.80 seller May; $15.95@16.00 seller June. Seller the year was quoted at $13.00@13.50.

Prime mess pork was nominal at $13.25@13.50, and extra prime sold (140 brls) at $10.75.

LARD—Was active, and advanced 40@42½c per 100 lbs, fell back 15c, and closed 27½c higher than the latest prices of Saturday. Sales were reported of 26,000 tcs seller May at $10.00@10.22½; and 20,000 tcs seller June at $10.12½@10.35. Total, 46,000 tcs. The market closed unsettled at $10.00@10.05 for round lots cash or seller April; $10.07½@10.10 seller May; and $10.17½@10.20 seller June.

MEATS—Were active and stronger. The trading was chiefly for futures, but there was a fair demand for export during the latter part of the session, and the market advanced ⅛@¼c per lb in sympathy with pork and lard. Sales were reported of 4,500,000 lbs short ribs at $7.85@8.15 per 100 lbs seller May, and $7.95@8.30 seller June; 150 bxs long clears at 7½c; 200 bxs long and short clears at $8.10@8.12½; and 350 tcs sweet pickled hams (15@16 lbs) at 8½@9c. The market closed at the following range of prices for cash lots, and holders asking the subjoined figures for futures:

| | Shoulders. | Short ribs. | Long clears. | Short clears. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Green | 5 | 7⅛ | 7½ | 8 |
| Loose, part salted | 5½ | 8 | 7¾ | 8¼ |
| Boxed | 5⅝ | 8¼ | 7¾ | 8⅜ |
| May, loose | 5¼ | 8 | 7¾ | 8¼ |
| June, loose | 5⅝ | 8¼ | 7⅞ | 8⅜ |

Long and short clears quoted at 8¼c cash or April, and 8¼@8⅜c seller May. Cumberlands quiet at 7¼@7⅝c; long cut hams, 9¼@9¾c, all boxed; sweet-pickled hams, 8¾@9¼c. Green hams, 7¾@8¼c.

Bacon quoted at 6¼c for shoulders, 8⅝@9c for short ribs, 9@9¼c for short clears, 10@11½c for hams, all canvased and packed.

GREASE—Was quiet at 5½@8¼c.

BEEF PRODUCTS—Were steady and quiet at $10.75@11.00 for mess; $11.75@12.00 for extra mess; and $19.50@20.00 for hams.

TALLOW—Was quoted at 7¾@7½c for city, and 7@7¼c for country lots, the inside for No. 2. Sale was made of 100 brls city at 7¼c.

### BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was in good demand, and many lots were again held higher, country owners increasing their limits; but the general market did not exhibit much change from Saturday. There was more inquiry for export than could be met from the limited offerings. Sales were reported of 2,100 brls spring extras, chiefly at $7.00@8.00; 360 brls superfines at $5.25@5.50; and 50 brls rye flour at $4.90. Total, 2,510 brls. The market closed firm at the following range of prices: Choice winters, $8.25@8.50; medium do, $7.75@8.00; common do, $7.25@7.50; choice Minnesota spring, $7.75@8.25; medium do, $7.00@7.50; choice patents, $9.25@10.25; medium do, $8.50@9.00; common do, $8.25@8.75; choice family flours (spring), $7.00@7.50; medium do, $6.75@7.25; shipping extras, $6.50; choice spring superfines, $5.25@5.50; medium do, $4.50@5.00. Rye flour, $4.50@5.00.

BRAN—Was in good demand, and 25c higher. Sale was made of 30 tons at $17.00 per ton free on board cars.

MIDDLINGS—Sale was made of 10 tons coarse at $17.50 per ton on track.

CORN-MEAL—Sale was made of 10 tons coarse at $18.50 per ton on track.

WHEAT—Was relatively quiet and unsettled. The market opened strong, and advanced 2@2¼c per bu, but fell back, and closed only ⅝c higher than Saturday. London was quoted 2s per qr higher, with excitement on cargoes afloat, and general strength in the country markets both of England and France. New York was also stronger, and our receipts were again miserably small, with fair shipments. But the later news from the Old World brought rumors of peace negotiations, and even without this there was a widespread fear that that the recent advance here was too great be sustained, and buying orders were not numerous. At the same time there was uncertainty enough about the situation to make most operators afraid to go short, and so a great many held aloof, the gathering being unusually small; while the pork and corn crowds were larger than ordinary. The news tended to further strength, but there was more disposition to sell on the part of the few who had got into the deal lower down in the scale of prices. There was a fair demand for cash lots, but not much was wanted by local millers or for shipment; and the prices asked were so much higher, comparatively, that buyers were not free to take hold. Seller May opened at $1.46¾@1.46⅞, sold down to $1.45, advanced to $1.47, and declined to $1.45½, closing at $1.45⅝. Seller June sold at $1.46¾@1.48, closing at $1.46¾. Seller the year sold at $1.25½@1.26¼, and was afterwards offered at $1.25. Seller the month, or regular No. 2 spring, was quoted at $1.44@1.45½, closing at $1.44¾. Cash sales were reported of 56,000 bu No. 2 spring at $1.44¼@1.45; 6,400 bu No. 3 do at $1.38½@1.37; 1,000 bu rejected do at $1.16@1.20, the outside in Air Line; and 1,000 bu by sample at $1.20@1.58. Total, 64,400 bu.

MINNESOTA WHEAT—Was in good demand, with light offerings. Sales were 4,000 bu No. 2 at $1.52@1.53; and 1,000 bu by sample at $1.45@1.55 on track.

CORN—Was active, and excitedly higher, especially at the outset, when the market advanced 2c per bu, then declined 1½c, and closed ⅝c higher than the latest figures of Saturday. London was quoted 1s 6d@2s per quarter higher, and New York was correspondingly stronger, but our receipts were much larger, and the increased offerings bore down the market later, especially on sample lots. A great many buying orders were received from outside, and local shorts were free buyers early, in sympathy with wheat, while there was a good investment demand, chiefly for June. It was argued that corn is unusually cheap as compared with wheat, and must advance unless wheat drops off to a much lower point than now. Seller May opened at about 49½c, advanced to 50c, declined to 48½c, and closed at 48⅝c. Seller June sold at 49⅛@50⅛c, closing at 49⅝c. Seller July sold at 50¼@50¾c. Seller the month, or regular No. 2, or high mixed, ranged at 48¼@48⅞c, closing at 48⅝c, with about ⅛c preference for gilt-edged receipts. Cash sales were reported of 214,400 bu No. 2 and high mixed at 48¼@49¼c; 5,600 bu new high mixed at 46¼@47c; 400 bu new mixed at 45½c (rejected nominal at 44@44½c); 1,200 bu ears at 46@47½c; 16,000 bu shelled, by sample, at 45@48c on track, and 15,200 bu do at 46@49c free on board cars. Total, 252,600 bu.

OATS—Were less active, with prices averaging about the same as on Saturday, and closing ¼c lower. The market opened strong and higher, then declined, and afterwards rallied, following closely during the session the fluctuations in other grain. The trading was rather light. The offerings were fair and the longs were supposed to be trying to unload. The receipts and shipments were fair. Seller May opened at 38½c, sold down to 37⅞@38c, and closed at 38c. June sold at 38⅛@38⅝c, and closed at 38⅜@38½c. Gilt-edged receipts of No. 2 sold at 37¾@38½c, closing at the inside, and regular oats were quoted ¼c lower. Rejected sold at 31½c. Samples were in active request. Cash sales were reported of 3,000 bu No. 2 at 37¾@38½c; 1,200 bu rejected at 31½c; 6,000 bu by sample at 34@40c on track; and 5,400 bu at 38@42c free on board. Total, 15,600 bu.

RYE—Was more active, and 2@3c higher. The market advanced in company with other grain, and under a better speculative demand. May sold at 80@81c, and closed at the outside. Cash sold at 80c. Sales were reported of 490 bu No. 1 at 81c; 11,600 bu No. 2 at 80c; 2,000 bu by sample at 76@80c on track. Total, 14,000 bu.

BARLEY—Was more active, and 2@3c higher. The offerings were light, and there was considerable inquiry, principally from shorts for this month. The advance of the other markets also had some effect. No. 2 in certain houses was wanted by consumers, but the offerings were light, and held above buyers' limits. It is said that maltsters are buying a good deal of Canada barley, being unable to obtain adequate supplies of Western, and the cost is lately enhanced by the advance of the gold premium. On this account an advance in the price of malt is likely to occur. The receipts were again light and exceeded by the shipments. April sold at 63@64c, and closed firm at 65c. May was quoted at 58c. Cash or regular was quoted at 63@65c, closing the same as April, and receipts in specified houses were quoted at 68@73c. No. 3 in A., D. & Co.'s was in good demand and firmer, sales being made at 40@42½c, closing at 42c. Cash sales were reported of 6,000 bu No. 3 at 40@42½c.

FIRST CALL.

Mess pork—Sales 3,500 brls at $15.77½@15.80 for May and $15.95 for June.

Lard—Sales 750 tcs at $10.10 for May and $10.22½ for June.

LATEST.

Mess pork was active, and irregular, closing lower. Sales were reported of 8,250 brls at $15.45@15.75 seller May, $15.60@15.95 seller June, closing at $15.65@15.67½ for June.

Lard was lower, with sales of 3,750 tcs at $9.97½@10.07½ for May and $10.10@10.22½ for June.

Short ribs were active, and lower. Sales, 1,000,000 lbs, at $7.85@8.05 for May and $8.00@8.20 for June. Also sales of 250 boxes long and short clears at 8¼c for May.

Wheat was active, and 1¼c lower, under free offerings, rumors of a more peaceful character bringing out sellers. May sold at $1.43⅝@1.45½, and closed at $1.44¾. June sold at $1.44¾@1.46½, and closed at $1.45½@1.45⅝.

Corn was active, and ⅝@1c lower. May sold at 47¾@48⅝c, closing at 48@48⅛c. June sold at 48¾@49⅝c, and closed at 48⅞@49c.

Oats were in fair request, and ¼c lower at the close. May sold at 37½c, and 37¾c was bid afterwards.

LAST CALL.

Mess pork was in moderate request, closing 20c per brl lower. May closed at $15.50 and June at $15.67½@15.70. Sales 1,500 brls at $15.50 seller May and $15.70@15.72½ seller June.

Lard was 5@7½c lower, at $10.00@10.02½ for May and $10.12½ for June. Sales 1,500 tcs at $10.00 seller May and $10.12½ for June.

Short ribs were lower, sales being reported of 250,000 lbs at $8.00@8.05 for June and $7.85 for May.

### GENERAL MARKETS.

ALCOHOL—Was firmer, in sympathy with highwines, at $2.07@2.14.

BROOM-CORN—Was quiet and steady: Choice green hurl, 5½@7c; medium hurl, red tipped, 4½@5c; green brush, with enough to work it, 5@5½c; red tipped, with do, 4@4½c; red do, 3@3½c; green covers and inside, 4@5c; red tipped do, 3@3½c; inside brush, 3@4c; medium to choice stalk braid, 4@5½c; inferior brush, 2½@3c; crooked do, 2@4c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Were rather quiet and easy as a rule. The stocks were generally light, but builders seemed disposed to defer operations until later in the season. There was a fair demand for materials for completing structures already under contract. Following are the quotations: Common brick, $6.00@6.25 per m; pressed brick, $14.00@18.00; lime in bulk, 60@65c; do in brls, 90c; Michigan stucco, $1.75 per brl; plastering hair, 35c per bu.

BUTTER—There was a light local and shipping movement at prices showing no important change from those last quoted. Good to choice grades were held at very full figures, but low and medium qualities were weak and irregular. We quote: Choice to fancy yellow, 24@30c; medium to good, 16@21c; inferior to common, 10@14c.

BAGGING—Quotations were the same as previously given, the market about steady, as follows: Stark, 23½c; Montaup, 22c; Peerless, 22c; Ontario, 22c; Lewiston, 21c; Otter Creek, 19c; American, 18½c; Amoskeag, 19c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 13@15c; gunnies, single, 14@15c; do double, 24@24½c.

CHEESE—There was a small demand at 15@16c for good to best old factory, and at 10@15c for new.

COAL—Sales were effected at the following prices: Lackawanna egg, $7.50; do nut and range, $8.00; Blossburg, $6.50@7.00; cannel, $7.00; Briar Hill, $6.00; Baltimore & Ohio, $5.50; Illinois, $3.50@4.25; Gartsherrie, $5.00; Indiana block, $4.50@4.75.

EGGS—Were in fair request at 11c. The receipts are liberal, but a firm feeling exits among sellers, who say they have no trouble in disposing of the daily receipts.

FISH—The market was reported fairly active, with prices of most descriptions ruling steady and firm. We again quote: No. 1 whitefish, ½-brl, $4.50; family whitefish, ½-brl, $2.25; trout, $3.50; No. 1 shore mackerel, ½-brl, $9.50@9.75; No. 1 shore extra, $12.00@12.25; No. 1 bay, $8.25@8.50; No. 2, ½-brl, $6.50@6.75; family mackerel, ½-brl, $4.75@5.00; No. 1 shore kits, large, $1.75@1.80; No. 1 bay kits, $1.35@1.40; family kits, 95c@$1.00; bank codfish, $5.00; George's codfish, $5.50; Labrador herring, split, brls, $8.00; do, ½-brls, $4.25; Labrador herring, round, brls, $6.00; do, ½-brls, $3.25; smoked halibut, 9c; scaled herring, per box, 25c; Columbia River salmon, ½-brl, $8.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Business was quiet in most lines. There were no marked variations in prices, and we repeat our quotations of Saturday:

FOREIGN—Dates, 6@6½c; figs, kegs, 10@11c; do boxes, layers, 12@13c; Turkish prunes, old, 5¼@5½c; do, new, 7@7½c; raisins, layers, $1.70@1.75; loose Muscatel, $2.15@2.25; Valencia, 8@8½c; Zante currants, new, 7@7½c; citron, 20@21c.

DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 13@14c; Michigan do, 4¾@5¼c; Southern, 4@4½c; California half peaches, 13@14c; blackberries, 7¾@8½c; raspberries, 27@29c; pitted cherries, 17@18c.

NUTS—Filberts, 12@12½c; almonds, Terragona, 18@19c; French walnuts, 11@11½c; Grenoble walnuts, 14@15c; Brazils, 7½@8½c; pecans, Texas, 8@8½c; do, Missouri, 6@6½c; Wilmington peanuts, 6¼@6¾c; Tennessee peanuts, 4½@5½c.

GREEN FRUITS—Were in fair request and steady, except apples, which were a shade easier, owing to larger offerings: Apples in lots, $2.00@2.50 per brl; do at retail, $2.50@3.00; Valencia oranges, $11.00@12.00 per case; oranges, $3.00@4.00 per box; lemons, $4.50@5.00 per box; bananas, $3.00@5.00 per bunch.

GROCERIES—There was considerable activity in this market, and a pretty firm set of prices. Quotations are the same as at the close of last week:

RICE—Carolina, 6@7½c; Louisiana, 5½@7c.

COFFEES—O. G. Java, 27@28c; Java, No. 2, 25@26c; choice to fancy Rio, 23@24c; good to prime, 21½@22½c; common to fair, 20@21c; roasting, 17@18c; Singapore Java, 23@24c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 12@12½c; crushed, 11⅝c; granulated, standard, 11½@11¾c; powdered, 11⅝@11¾c; A standard, 11c; do No. 2, 10¾@10⅞c; extra C, 10½@10⅝c; C No. 1, 10¼@10⅜c; C No. 2, 10c; choice brown, 9½@9⅝c; fair to prime do, 8½@9⅛c; common do, 8¼@8½c; N. O., 8@9½c.

SIRUPS—California sugar-loaf drips, 60@63c; California honey drips, 53@55c; silver drips, 53@55c; good sugar-house sirup, 40@45c; extra do, 52@55c. New Orleans molasses, choice, 58@60c; do prime, 53@55c; common to good, 48@50c; Porto Rico molasses, 40@50c; common molasses, 38@40c; black strap, 32@33c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@17½c; cloves, 53@55c; cassia, 25@26c; pepper, 18@18½c; nutmegs, $1.00@1.10; Calcutta ginger, 13@14c.

SOAPS—True Blue, 5¾c; German mottled, 6@6½c; Blue Lily, 6@6½c; White Lily, 5¾@6c; White Rose, 5¾@6c; Peach Blossom, 7c; Savon Imperial, 5½c; Banner, 6c.

HAY—Timothy was in request and firm. Prairie sold to the local trade at recent prices. Quotations: Timothy, $9.50; No. 2 do, $8.00@8.50; mixed, $7.00; upland prairie, $7.50; No. 1, $5.25@5.50; slough, $4.50@5.00.

HIGHWINES—Were in fair demand and stronger, in spite of the drag in Cincinnati and Peoria. Sale was made early of 100 brls at $1.06; and later of 50 brls at $1.07 per gal. The market closed nominally at the outside.

HIDES—Were in fair local request and firmer. Sales were made at 8¼c, and choice lots were quoted at 9c. Quotations: City butchers' cows, 6@6½c; steers, 7@7½c; green-cured, light, 8½c, and heavy, 7½c; damaged, 6¾c; part cured, 7½c; green salted kip, 8c; green calf, 12c; flint hides and prime dry kip and calf, 15@16c; dry-salted hides, 11c; deacon skins, 45@50c.

LEATHER—Jobbers were doing a light business at the prices given below:

HEMLOCK.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Calf, No. 1 | $ 90@1.20 | Line | $ 34@ 37 |
| Calf, No. 2 | 70@ 90 | Buffalo slaughter sole | 29@ 35 |
| Veals, No. 1 | 75@ 85 | Chicago do | 28@ 33 |
| Veals, No. 2 | 50@ 75 | "B. A." sole | 26@ 30 |
| Kip | 40@ 70 | "B. A. G. D." sole | 23@ 28 |
| Upper, No. 1 | 21@ 25 | Insole | 22@ 27 |
| Upper, No. 2 | 18@ 22 | | |
| Harness | 30@ 34 | | |

OAK.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Calf | 90@1.25 | Harness | 32@ 36 |
| Kip | 60@ 95 | Sole | 35@ 44 |
| Upper | 20@ 24 | | |

FRENCH STOCK.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Calf | 1.50@1.95 | Kip | 1.00@1.30 |

LUMBER—The retail market was again fairly active at unchanged prices. Some dealers quote a firm feeling, owing to the fact that a large percentage of the log crop is likely to be hung up, the water in the rivers being so low that it is impossible to start the drives. Continuous and heavy showers are wanted to swell the volume of water in the rivers of both Michigan and Wisconsin. Following are the quotations:

| | |
|---|---|
| First and second clear, 1 to 2 inch | $33.00@35.00 |
| Third clear, 1 inch | 28.00@30.00 |
| Third clear, 1¼ to 2 inch | 30.00 |
| Clear flooring, first and second, rough | 30.00 |
| First and second clear dressed siding | 16.00 |
| First common dressed siding | 14.00 |
| Flooring, first common, dressed | 26.00 |
| Flooring, second common, dressed | 22.00 |
| Box boards, A, 13 to 18 inch | 30.00@32.00 |
| Box boards, B, 13 to 18 inch | 25.00 |
| A stock boards, 10 to 12 inch | 28.00@30.00 |
| B stock boards, 10 to 12 inch | 20.00@24.00 |
| C stock boards, 10 to 12 inch | 15.00@16.00 |
| Common stock boards, 12 inch | 12.00@13.00 |
| Fencing, 12 to 16 feet | 10.50 |
| Common boards, 12 to 20 feet | 10.50 |
| Dimension stuff, 10 to 18 feet | 9.50@10.00 |
| Dimension stuff, 20 to 24 feet | 10.00@14.00 |
| Lath | 1.60 |
| A shingles, choice | 2.50 |
| A shingles, standard | 2.30@ 2.40 |
| A shingles on track, dry | 2.20@ 2.40 |
| A shingles on track, green | 2.00 |
| Pickets, square | 9.00@10.00 |
| Pickets, flat | 8.00@10.10 |

OILS—Prices were generally steady. A fair business was in progress at the annexed quotations: Carbon, 110 deg. test, 18½c; do, Illinois legal test, 150 deg., 21½c; snow white, 150 test, 22½c; headlight, 175 deg. test, 25½c; extra lard oil, 83@85c; No. 1, 72@75c; No. 2, 62@65c; linseed, raw, 63@66c; boiled, 69@70c; whale, winter-bleached, 80c; sperm, $2.15; neatsfoot oil, strictly pure, $1.05@1.10; do extra, 85@90c; do No. 1, 75@80c; bank oil, 50c; straits, 55c; miners' oil, 60c; turpentine, 42@43c; naphtha, deodorized, 63 grav., 17c; gasoline, deodorized, 74 deg., 16c; gasoline, 87 deg., 23@24c; West Virginia oil, natural, 29 deg., 35c; natural, 30 deg., 30c; reduced, 28 deg., 28c.

POULTRY AND GAME—Were in moderate demand, poultry being steady under very small offerings:

POULTRY—Chickens, dressed, 10@12c per lb; do live, $3.75@4.50 per doz; turkeys, dressed, 14@15c; do live, 13c.

GAME—Mallard and red head ducks, $1.50 per doz; canvas backs, $2.25 per doz; small ducks, 55@75c per doz; snipe, 50@75c per doz.

POTATOES—Were firmer at $1.20@1.30 for peachblows and $1.15@1.20 for early rose in car lots. The retail demand continues good, and the offerings moderate.

SEEDS—Timothy was firmer, sales being made at $1.55@1.80, prime bringing $1.75. Clover was firm at $8.25@8.85, and mammoth at $9.25@9.50. The offerings of both seeds were light. Flax sold at $1.50, and sowing seed at $1.75. Hungarian brought 50@52½c, and millet 50@55c.

SALT—Was quiet and unchanged: Fine salt, $1.30; ordinary coarse, $1.70; dairy, without bags, $3.50; Ashton, dairy, per sack, $4.00.

TEAS—Remain quiet and easy. We quote:

GUNPOWDER—Common, 30@35c; good do, 38@40c; medium, 45@50c; good do, 50@55c; fine, 55@60c; finest, 60@65c; choice, 70@75c; choicest, 85@90c; fancy, $1.00@1.15.

IMPERIAL—Common, 28@33c; good do, 35@38c; medium, 40@42c; good do, 45@48c; fine, 50@52c; finest, 55@60c; choice, 65@70c; choicest, 70@75c.

YOUNG HYSON—Common, 28@30c; good do, 32@35c; medium, 40@52c; good do, 45@48c; fine, 50@52c; finest, 55@60c; choice, 65@70c; choicest, 90c@$1.00.

JAPAN—Common, 28@32c; good common, 33@35c; medium, 35@38c; good medium, 40@42c; fine, 45@48c; finest, 50@53c; choice, 55@58c; choicest, 58@63c; choicest new, first picking, 65@68c.

OOLONGS—Common, 28@30c; good common, 33@35c; medium, 40@42c; good medium, 43@45c; fine, 48@50c; finest, 55@58c; choice, 60@62c; choicest, 75@80c.

WOOD—Was quiet, at $7.50 and $6.50 for maple and beech respectively.

VEAL—The offerings were small, and fine stock brought 6@6½c; fair, 4@5c.

VEGETABLES—Were in fair supply and easier, except spinach. Lettuce, pie-plant, and radishes are now offered by the home gardeners: Bermuda tomatoes, $1.75@2.00 per box; green peas, $1.50 per box; cucumbers, $1.50 per doz; onion tops, $2.00 per bu; spinach, 50@75c per box; lettuce, $1.75@2.00 per box; radishes, 30@40c per doz; pie-plant, 3@4c per lb; new potatoes, $2.50 per bu.

WOOL—Was in moderate request and steady, except, perhaps, coarse wools, which would probably be sold at a concession. Following are dealers' prices to manufacturers for assorted lots. Dealers pay 2@3c less for mixed lots from the hands of general receivers: Washed fleece, fine, 37½@38c; medium, 35@37c; do coarse, 30@33c; fleece, unwashed fine, heavy to light, 20@24c; do coarse and medium, 23@27c; tub-washed, prime to choice, 40@42c; do poor to good, 34@38c.

### LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

CATTLE—Received during Sunday and Monday 2,850 head. The supply was light,—considerably below the average,—but in the absence of anything more than a moderate demand sellers were unable to do more than maintain the prices current at the close of last week, though should Tuesday's receipts prove correspondingly light, and news from the East not be unfavorable, the chances are that prices will take an upward turn. There were a good many buyers in attendance, and while individual purchases were in no instance large, the combined wants of the trade quite equaled the supply, the close of the day finding the yards stripped of stock. The quality was the poorest sent forward for a number of days, no extra and very few choice being offered. The highest reported sale was 34 head, averaging 1,355 lbs, at $5.25. From that figure prices ranged downward to $2.50, though not much business was done under $3.50. The bulk of the offerings went into the hands of shippers at $4.25@5.00 for common to good steers weighing from 1,050 to 1,850 lbs. The market closed firm.

CATTLE SALES.

| No. | Av. | Price. | No. | Av. | Price. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 34 | 1,355 | $5.25 | 13 | 994 | $4.55 |
| 49 | 1,228 | 5.10 | 25 | 1,124 | 4.50 |
| 14 | 1,276 | 5.15 | 20 | 1,064 | 4.50 |
| 100 | 1,286 | 5.10 | 17 | 1,044 | 4.50 |
| 9 | 1,366 | 5.12½ | 14 oxen | 1,572 | 4.45 |
| 11 | 1,215 | 5.00 | 28 | 1,002 | 4.35 |
| 85 | 1,250 | 4.95 | 16 | 1,049 | 4.35 |
| 14 oxen | 1,547 | 4.95 | 16 | 998 | 4.30 |
| 17 | 1,264 | 4.85 | 17 | 1,048 | 4.25 |
| 34 | 1,228 | 4.85 | 21 | 1,091 | 4.30 |
| 51 | 1,248 | 4.85 | 24 | 1,045 | 4.20 |
| 30 | 1,166 | 4.75 | 15 | 923 | 3.70 |
| 68 | 1,177 | 4.75 | 17 | 918 | 3.25 |
| 34 | 1,130 | 4.80 | 22 | 812 | 3.60 |
| 18 | 1,113 | 4.80 | 12 oxen | 1,290 | 3.15 |
| 15 | 1,187 | 4.75 | 17 | 878 | 3.85 |
| 17 | 1,148 | 4.70 | 14 | 818 | 3.35 |
| 17 | 1,216 | 4.70 | 21 | 931 | 3.90 |
| 33 | 1,105 | 4.65 | 14 | 1,634 | 3.87½ |
| 18 | 1,088 | 4.65 | 16 | 949 | 3.87½ |
| 12 | 1,209 | 4.70 | 44 | 796 | 3.30 |
| 17 | 1,151 | 4.70 | 10 | 897 | 3.25 |
| 17 | 1,195 | 4.70 | 45 | 780 | 3.20 |
| 18 | 1,120 | 4.65 | 41 | 726 | 3.30 |
| 16 | 1,201 | 4.70 | 22 | 902 | 3.40 |
| 17 | 1,216 | 4.60 | 11 | 495 | 2.70 |
| 14 | 1,095 | 4.62½ | 19 | 878 | 2.50 |
| 10 | 800 | 2.60 | | | |

HOGS—Received during Sunday and Monday, 10,500 head. The market opened quiet at only a small advance over Saturday's quotations, but toward the middle of the forenoon, under the influence of reports of a big jump in provisions, the market became excited, and by noon had advanced fully 15@20c per 100 lbs, or to $5.35@5.50 for light weights, and to $5.40@5.85 for ordinary to choice heavy grades. Both shippers and the home trade bought freely, and but little stock remained unsold at the close. We note the following:

HOG SALES.

| No. | Av. | Price. | No. | Av. | Price. | No. | Av. | Price. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 87 | 281 | $5.70 | 54 | 223 | $5.40 | 115 | 235 | $5.40 |
| 76 | 274 | 5.70 | 71 | 203 | 5.40 | 50 | 247 | 5.50 |
| 65 | 229 | 5.60 | 134 | 217 | 5.40 | 62 | 251 | 5.55 |
| 67 | 260 | 5.65 | 80 | 206 | 5.35 | 93 | 278 | 5.70 |
| 48 | 280 | 5.60 | 52 | 256 | 5.35 | 37 | 379 | 5.75 |
| 98 | 265 | 5.60 | 36 | 303 | 5.35 | 102 | 216 | 5.45 |
| 112 | 238 | 5.55 | 25 | 175 | 5.30 | 61 | 237 | 5.45 |
| 58 | 264 | 5.55 | 53 | 260 | 5.55 | 55 | 287 | 5.45 |
| 123 | 225 | 5.50 | 69 | 245 | 5.55 | 49 | 229 | 5.45 |
| 58 | 258 | 5.50 | 50 | 280 | 5.55 | 49 | 231 | 5.50 |
| 58 | 250 | 5.50 | 52 | 168 | 5.45 | 42 | 178 | 5.40 |
| 28 | 259 | 5.50 | 65 | 179 | 5.45 | 69 | 185 | 5.40 |
| 26 | 271 | 5.50 | 46 | 174 | 5.45 | 51 | 251 | 5.55 |
| 35 | 180 | 5.50 | 53 | 201 | 5.45 | 20 | 246 | 5.55 |
| 50 | 287 | 5.50 | 58 | 235 | 5.50 | 54 | 170 | 5.40 |
| 57 | 215 | 5.50 | 22 | 172 | 5.40 | 34 | 175 | 5.40 |
| 57 | 280 | 5.50 | 37 | 270 | 5.50 | 89 | 214 | 5.65 |
| 62 | 280 | 5.50 | 130 | 282 | 5.50 | 41 | 301 | 5.60 |
| 50 | 273 | 5.45 | 61 | 234 | 5.40 | 113 | 252 | 5.50 |
| 38 | 192 | 5.45 | 63 | 189 | 5.35 | 26 | 265 | 5.60 |
| 49 | 252 | 5.40 | 159 | 270 | 5.60 | 47 | 302 | 5.75 |
| 65 | 189 | 5.40 | 29 | 139 | 5.20 | 91 | 340 | 5.70 |
| 39 | 191 | 5.40 | 62 | 230 | 5.40 | 157 | 250 | 5.50 |
| 43 | 173 | 5.40 | 50 | 235 | 5.45 | 104 | 250 | 5.50 |
| 22 | 237 | 5.40 | 61 | 244 | 5.45 | 55 | 215 | 5.45 |
| 66 | 186 | 5.40 | 50 | 263 | 5.40 | 60 | 190 | 5.40 |
| 66 | 191 | 5.40 | 67 | 235 | 5.40 | 64 | 230 | 4.60 |
| 56 | 244 | 5.40 | 45 | 237 | 5.50 | 94 | 147 | 4.60 |
| 63 | 210 | 5.40 | 32 | 176 | 5.45 | 20 | 137 | 4.60 |
| 76 | 182 | 5.40 | 33 | 299 | 5.50 | | | |

SHEEP—Received, 2,200 head. Trade was dull, there being only a light demand, either from city butchers or shippers. We quote prices weak at $3.75@6.00 for poor to choice.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 16.—BEEVES—Receipts, 4,620, making 10,500 for the week, against 9,220 last week; market slow but firm at an advance for the week equal to about 25c; no change from last Friday; a couple of car-loads Texas cattle, 1,000 lbs, sold at $9.25; ordinary to prime native steers, $9.50@11.50; extra, $11.75@12.00; quality generally good; slaughterers for the English market took 1,000 fat steers at $10.50@11.50.

SHEEP—Receipts, 5,000, making 16,500 for the week, against 22,980 same time last week; market steady; firm; $6.12½@8.12½ for ordinary to extra unshorn; $5.12½@5.75; for fair to choice clipped; and $6.50@8.25 for yearlings; the large receipts and very low prices current for veals operated to weaken the sheep market; about 1,000 veals sold to-day at $4.00@5.50.

SWINE—Receipts, 8,400, making 25,500 for the week, against 22,660 last week; a car-load good corn-fed, alive, $6.00; market steady and firm.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., April 16.—CATTLE—Receipts since and including Friday, 217 cars through and 31 cars for yard sales, or 4,216 head; total for the week ending this day, 5,916 head, or 275 cars through and 73 cars yard, against 4,284 head, or 205 cars through and 47 cars yard the week before; supply fair for yard sales, but very little business doing wholesale for want of buyers; only local butchers on hand buying at retail; prices, however, appear to hold up to last week's strong prices.

HOGS—Receipts, 9,580 head; total for the week, 15,080, against 11,880 the week before; Yorkers, $5.45@5.65; Philadelphia, $5.85@6.00.

SHEEP—Receipts, 6,200 head; total for the week, 13,200, against 13,900 the week before; selling at $4.50@6.25.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, April 16.—HOGS—Higher; shipping, $4.75@5.10; bacon, $4.90@5.15; butchers', $5.20@5.35.

CATTLE—Slow; weak; not quotably changed; buyers awaiting developments in Eastern markets.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, April 16.—HOGS—Active; shade higher; common, $4.40@4.90; fair to good light, $5.00@5.25; packing, $5.10@5.35; butchers', $5.40@5.60; receipts, 2,048; shipments, $1,647.

### BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN CITIES.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

LIVERPOOL, April 16—11:00 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 28s; No. 2, 26s.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 11s 5d; No. 2, 11s 1d; spring, No. 1, 11s 9d; No. 2, 10s 8d; white, No. 1, 11s 9d; No. 2, 11s 4d; club, No. 1, 12s; No. 2, 11s 9d. Corn—New, 26s; old, 25s 3d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 62s. Lard, 46s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, April 17—2 p. m.—BREADSTUFFS—Strong. Flour—No. 1, 29s; No. 2, 26s 6d. Wheat—White, No. 1, 11s 11d; No. 2, 11s 6d; club, No. 1, 12s; No. 2, 11s 10d. Corn, 26s 6d@26s 9d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 64s. Lard, 47s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, April 16—Latest—COTTON—Dull; 6 1-16@6 5-16d; sales, 7,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000; American, 5,200.

BREADSTUFFS—California white wheat, average, 11s 8d@11s 11d; club, 11s 10d@12s; spring, 10s 8d@11s 9d; winter, 11s 1d@11s 5d. Flour—Western canal, 26s 6d@29s. Corn—Western mixed, old, 25s 3d; new, 26s 6d@26s 9d. Oats—American, 3s@3s 6d. Barley, 3s 6d. Peas—Canadian, 39s.

CHEESE—American, 70s.

CLOVER-SEED—American, 65@75s.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork, 64s. Prime mess beef, 82s 6d. Lard—American, 48s. Bacon—Long clear, 40s; short do, 41s.

TALLOW—Fine American, 40s.

PETROLEUM—Spirits, 9s; refined, 13s.

LINSEED OIL—26s.

RESIN—Common, 5s 6d; pale, 13s.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—28s.

LONDON, April 16—LINSEED OIL—27s. Calcutta, 55s.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—28s 6d@27s.

ANTWERP, April 16.—PETROLEUM—35f.

AMERICAN CITIES.

NEW YORK.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

NEW YORK, April 16.—GRAIN—Wheat—Market 3@4c better for spring, and unsettled; city millers inclined to hold off; extreme views of holders, together with firmness of freight, checked export demand; some little speculative inquiry; winter wheat nominally higher; sales 32,000 bu straight No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.64 in store; these figures bid and refused for five of six additional loads; 1,000 bu ungraded Minnesota, $1.62; after 'Change 30,000 bu straight No. 2 Milwaukee sold for export at $1.66½@1.67 in store, showing an advance of 3@3½c over the opening price; No. 2 Chicago nominal at $1.63@1.65. Rye scarce and firmer; unsettled; quotations more or less nominal at 92@96c; Western, 96c@$1.00. Corn—Market irregular and unsettled, opening at 2@3c per bu higher, and excited, with a large business, closing rather quiet, with the advance about lost on futures and market sustained on spot sales; at the close a little more steady feeling, both on future and spot operations; sales of 175,000 bu ungraded Western mixed at 63@66c; steamer mixed No. 3 and No. 2, 65@66c; steamer yellow, 68c; 24,000 bu old No. 2 Chicago, 68c in store; also sales of 110,000 bu steamer mixed for April at 64½@64¾c; 222,000 bu do for May at 61¾@62¾c, closing on the inside price; 112,000 bu No. 2 for May at 62¾@63c, making total sales of 613,000 bu.

OCEAN FREIGHTS—Berth-room in better request; former charters held at higher rates, with a moderate movement; engagements to Liverpool by steam, 24,000 bu grain at 6¼d.

PROVISIONS—Pork—Statistical position good, and with war news prices advanced sharply, closing easier; prime mess still in demand for export, but higher prices check trade; new mess fairly active on speculative account, but business moderate in cash lots; sales, 310 brls new mess on spot at $15.75@16.00, closing at $16.25 asked; 275 brls extra prime, $12.00@12.50; 125 brls Western prime mess on private terms; quoted at $14.75@15.00; 350 brls city prime mess, part $17.25; 250 brls new mess, April, $16.10; 3,000 brls May, $16.15@16.25; 1,750 brls June, $16.45@16.50; second call, April and May, $16.00 bid, $16.50 asked; June, $16.00 bid, $16.65 asked. Lard—Market open; excited and higher on war news; afterward easier; closed firm; business in cash lots light and speculative; dealings liberal; sales 50 tcs prime steam on spot, $11.05, closing at $11.30 asked; 50 tcs off grade, $10.00; 250 tcs prime steam April, $10.35; 7,500 tcs May, part for export, $10.30@10.40, closing at $10.30; 9,000 tcs June, $10.40@10.50, closing $10.42½.

SUGAR—Refined sold well at 10⅝@10¾c for soft white; 11½c for granulated, and 11½c for powdered and crushed; raw firm, but in less demand; fair to good refining, 9@9¼c; prime, 9⅝c; and centrifugal, 9¾@10¼c.

TALLOW—Market a shade firmer; prime city held at 8¼c; sales 365,000 lbs fair to prime at 7 15-16@8 1-16c.

WHISKY—Market firmer and unsettled; sales of 150 brls at $1.09½ per gallon, closing with offers to sell at $1.09.

*To the Western Associated Press.*

NEW YORK, April 16.—COTTON—Weak; 11⅜@11½c; futures closed weak; April, 11.31@11.32c; May, 11.32@11.33c; June, 11.41@11.42c; July, 11.52@11.53c; August, 11.63@11.64; September, 11.52@11.54; October, 11.41@11.43c; November, 11.30@11.32c; December, 11.31@11.33c; January, 11.41@11.44c.

FLOUR—Stronger a shade; receipts, 16,000 brls; fair trade; No. 2, $5.25@6.25; super State and Western, $6.65@6.95; common to good extra, $7.05@7.30; good to choice, $7.35@7.50; white wheat, $7.50@8.50; fancy, $8.55@10.25; extra Ohio, $7.10@9.00; St. Louis, $7.30@10.00; Minnesota patent process, $9.00@11.00. Rye flour firmer; $4.60@5.50.

CORN-MEAL—Firmer; Western, $3.00@3.25.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet; receipts, 30,000 bu; shippers and millers inclined to hold off; some little speculative demand; No. 2 Milwaukee in store, $1.64; ungraded Minnesota, $1.62; No. 2 Chicago spring nominally $1.62@1.64; winter held higher. Rye firmer; Western, 92@96c. Barley firmer a shade; ungraded Canada, 90c; malt quiet and unchanged. Corn active, firm, and higher; receipts, 92,000 bu; ungraded Western mixed, 65@66c; steam mixed, 65@66c; steam yellow, 68c; Western mixed old in store, 68c. Oats quiet; mixed Western and State, 43@59c; white do, 49@63c.

HAY—Firm and unchanged.

HOPS—Steady and unchanged.

GROCERIES—Sugar firm; fair to good refining, 9@9¼c; prime, 9⅝c; refined firm; 10¾@11½c. Molasses unchanged. Rice steady; fair demand.

PETROLEUM—Dull; crude, 9½c; refined, 15¼c; cases, 20@23c.

TALLOW—Dull; 8c.

RESIN—Easier; $2.00.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Easier; 34½c.

EGGS—Western fresh, 16½@17c.

PROVISIONS—Pork higher; closed less firm; new mess, $15.75@16.00; closing at $16.25 asked; April, $16.10; May, $16.15@16.25. Beef firm; extra mess, $12.50. Bacon—Long clear, 8⅝c; short do, 8⅝c. Lard excited and higher; prime steam, $10.50, closing at $10.30 asked; May, $10.30@10.40, closing at $10.25.

BUTTER—Heavy; Western, 9@16c.

CHEESE—Dull; 7@14c.

WHISKY—Firm decidedly: $1.09@1.09½.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, April 16.—FLOUR—Strong and buoyant; offerings light; Howard Street and Western super, $6.00@7.00; do extra, $7.25@7.75; family, $8.25@9.25.

GRAIN—Wheat scarce and firm; No. 3 Western amber, $1.75; No. 2 Chicago spring, $1.60; Pennsylvania red, $1.88@1.94. Corn—Western strong and higher; mixed spot and April, 63½c; May and June, 62½c; steamer, 57c. Oats firm, and demand good: Southern prime, 45@48c; Western white, 48@50c; Pennsylvania, 45@46c. Rye nominally firm; prime held at 90c; 88c bid.

HAY—Steady and firm; Maryland and Pennsylvania, $16.00@18.00.

PROVISIONS—Firmer and quiet. Pork, $15.25@15.50. Bulk Meats—Loose shoulders, 5¼c; clear rib sides, 8c; packed, 6@8¼c. Bacon—Shoulders, 6½@6¾c; clear rib sides, 9@9¼c. Hams, 12@13½c. Lard—Refined, 10¼c.

BUTTER—Dull and weak; Western tubs, choice, 20@22c; do roll, 18@20c.

PETROLEUM—Nominal; crude, 8¾@8⅞c; refined, 15½c.

COFFEE—Steady and firm; Rio cargoes, 18@20c; jobbing, 19@21c.

WHISKY—Firm at $1.09.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,500 brls; wheat, 1,300 bu; corn, 144,500 bu; oats, 3,600 bu; rye, 700 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Corn, 110,500 bu.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, April 16.—FLOUR—Demand active, and advancing; Minnesota family, $8.00@8.50; Pennsylvania do, $8.50@9.00; Ohio and St. Louis do, $8.50@8.75; high grades, $9.50@11.00.

GRAIN—Red and amber, $1.95@2.10; white, $2.10. Rye, 90c on cars; 95c free on board. Corn—Firmer; excited; yellow, 65@66c; mixed, 64@65c f. o. b.; white, 63c; sail, 64@65c f. o. b. Oats—White, fair to fancy, 49@55c; mixed, 47@48c.

SEEDS—Clover seed, $13.50@15.50; timothy, $1.85@2.10.

BUTTER—Quiet; New York State and Bradford County, Pa., extras and Western extras, new, 24@26c; old, 20@23c.

CHEESE—Quiet, but firm; State fancy, 15c.

EGGS—Firm.

PETROLEUM—Quiet; nominally refined, 15½@16c; crude, 12½c.

WHISKY—Western, $1.10.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 20,000 bu; corn, 49,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Corn, 49,000 bu.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 16.—COTTON—Quiet and unchanged.

FLOUR—Unsettled, but generally higher; accurate prices cannot be given.

GRAIN—Wheat higher; inactive; No. 2 red fall, $1.73½ cash; No. 3 do, $1.62 cash. Corn active, firm, and higher; No. 2 mixed, 46¼@47c cash; 46¼@47¼c May; 47½@48c June. Oats firm and inactive; No. 2, 36c bid cash and April. Rye firm; 78c bid cash and April. Barley steady and unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.05.

PROVISIONS—Pork sharply advanced; $16.00 cash; $16.25 May; $16.00@16.40 June. Lard quiet; summer steam, 9¾c. Bulk meats higher; clear rib, 8@10c June; clear sides, 8¼c cash; several transactions for bulk clear rib pending at the close, understood to be at a sharp advance. Bacon strong and higher; 6¼c; 8¼c; 9@9¼c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., April 16.—COTTON—Quiet; 11c.

FLOUR—Strong and higher; $7.90@8.25.

GRAIN—Wheat excited and higher; bid $1.75@1.85. Corn moderately active and higher; 47@49c. Oats firm; 38@43c. Rye unsettled, but generally higher; 87@90c. Barley stronger; prime fall, 75@80c.

PROVISIONS—Pork in good demand; $15.85@15.90 cash and buyer April. Lard strong and higher; steam, $10.00@10.25; kettle, $10.50@11.00. Bulk-meats higher; shoulders nominal; 5¼@5½c; short rib sold at 8c cash; buyer April, $8.10; May, $8.30@8.35; short clear, 8½c. Bacon higher; 6¼c; 8¼c; 9c.

WHISKY—Demand good; tending upward; $1.04.

BUTTER—Dull and drooping; heavy receipts have depressed the market; Western Reserve, 20@21c; Central Ohio, 17@19c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., April 16.—FLOUR—Strong and higher.

GRAIN—Wheat strong and higher; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.77; amber Michigan, spot, held at the close at $1.79@1.80; May, $1.78@1.79; June held at $1.79½; No. 2 Dayton & Michigan red, spot, $1.72; do Wabash, $1.73; May, $1.75; No. 3 red, $1.65; rejected Dayton & Michigan red, $1.30; do Wabash, $1.32. Corn strong; high mixed, spot, 52¼@53c; May, 53c; No. 2, spot, 42c; May and June, 52½c; No. 2 white, 54c; rejected, 51½c. Oats firm; No. 2, May, 41c; rejected, 38c.

CLOVER-SEED—$8.50; choice, $9.00.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 75 brls; wheat, 8,000 bu; corn, 3,000 bu; oats, 2,500 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 200 brls; wheat, 17,000 bu; corn, 2,500 bu; oats, 1,500 bu.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 16.—FLOUR—Excited and higher; scarce; spring extras, $7.00.

GRAIN—Wheat unsettled; opened at an advance of ¾@1c; closed firm; No. 1, $1.62¾; No. 2, $1.57¾; May, $1.52¾; June, $1.51¾; No. 3 Milwaukee, $1.38¾. Corn higher and scarce; No. 2 new, 48c. Oats buoyant and higher; No. 2, 37@38c; May, 38c. Rye excited and higher; No. 1, 80c bid. Barley excited and higher; winter, 75c.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork, $15.50@15.60 for May.

DRESSED HOGS—Nominal at 6c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 7,500 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 8,500 brls; wheat, 30,000 bu.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., April 16.—FLOUR—Excited; winter wheat Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, $8.25@9.00.

GRAIN—Corn excited and higher; mixed and yellow, 65@67c. Oats firm; No. 1 white, 61@62c; No. 2 white and No. 1 mixed, 55@56c; No. 3 white and No. 2 mixed, 48@50c; rejected, 43@46c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, April 16.—GRAIN—Wheat, corn, and oats very strong this morning; stock meagre; only sale was 400 bu high mixed corn in store at 60c; asking 60c close to track.

### COTTON.

SAVANNAH, April 16.—COTTON—Quiet and steady; middling, 11c; net receipts, 474 bales; sales, 250; coastwise, 433.

GALVESTON, April 16.—COTTON—Quiet; middling, 10⅝c; receipts, 614 bales; sales, 667; coastwise, 447.

MOBILE, April 16.—COTTON—Nominal; middling, 10⅝c; net receipts, 264 bales; coastwise, 100.

CHARLESTON, April 16.—COTTON—Quiet; middling, 11⅛@11¼c; net receipts, 430 bales; sales, 700; to the Continent, 682; coastwise, 216.

NEW ORLEANS, April 16.—COTTON—In fair demand; sales, 4,350 bales; good ordinary, 9⅝@9¾c; low middling, 10⅝@10¾c; middling, 11⅛@11¼; good middling, 11¾@12c; middling fair, 12⅛@12¼c; fair, 12¾@13c; receipts, net, 2,468; gross, 2,890; exports to Liverpool, 1,900; to Malaga, 1,600; stock, 200,408.

### DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, April 16.—Business was light in nearly all departments. Brown sheetings were in fair demand at the lately-revised quotations, but bleached cottons remained quiet. Prints were in limited demand, and fairly steady. Men's wear of woolens were in moderate request. The *Bulletin* says: "The entire stock of Gloucester and Mohawk ginghams will be peremptorily sold at auction Thursday next."

### PETROLEUM.

CLEVELAND, O., April 16.—PETROLEUM—Market very quiet; prices unchanged; standard white, 110 test, 15c.

PITTSBURG, April 16.—PETROLEUM—Dull; crude, $2.50@2.52½ at Parker's; refined, 15⅝c, Philadelphia delivery.

### TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 16.—SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Steady at 30½c.

### MARINE.

CHICAGO.

ARRIVALS—Stmr Corona, Manitowoc, sundries; prop George Dunbar, Muskegon, lumber; prop Messenger, Benton Harbor, sundries; prop G. P. Heath, Saugatuck, sundries; schr Levi Grant, Muskegon, railroad ties; schr G. Ellen, White Lake, lumber; schr L. B. Coates, Muskegon, railroad ties; schr Minerva, Muskegon, railroad ties; schr Ataunto, Grand Haven, lumber; schr City of Grand Rapids, Grand Haven, lumber; schr Transfer, Grand Haven, railroad ties; schr George Seaver, Muskegon, railroad ties; schr Leo, Grand Haven, railroad ties; prop New Era, Grand Haven, towing.

CLEARANCES—Schr L. B. Coates, Muskegon, 3 brls pork; prop Ohio, Buffalo, 45,700 bu corn; schr G. Ellen, White Lake, 4 tons feed; schr Andrew Jackson, Manistee, 4 brls lard and sundries; prop Skylark, St. Joseph, 5 brls pork, 25 kegs beer, and sundries; prop G. P. Heath, Saugatuck, 400 green hides and sundries; schr Coaster, Lincoln, 40 brls flour, 15 brls pork, and sundries; prop Messenger, Benton Harbor, 12 brls pork and sundries.

THE PROSPECTS.

The war-cloud in Europe and the excitement in breadstuffs has its influence on marine matters. Vessel-owners are hoping, fondly hoping, for a sympathetic advance in freights. They care very little which bird, Muscovey or Turkey, wins the day, provided it causes the wished-for increase. Those who rushed their vessels under an elevator in a snow-storm for the sake of securing a charter are not so sanguine. The others whose vessels are not yet chartered think that if the Straits will obligingly remain closed, and the foreign demand for breadstuffs increase, that they will obtain better figures, though if the Straits open immediately, as expected, it is altogether likely they will charter at the present low rates. The prospects of the lumber fleet are about in the same interesting condition. Some few vessels are chartering at "going rates," and prefer taking their chances at the rates obtained by the first vessels, instead of taking the figures now offered. The number of logs got out by most of the mills during the past winter is in excess of the usual quantity, and, coupling this with the fact that in many cases the mill-men will be obliged to ship early, there will be a tendency to increase freights. In other harbors the same feeling is experienced to some extent. The Mosquito fleet are making short trips, when they are not prevented by ice, and the larger vessels are moving slowly both in chartering and fitting out.

RIVER TUGS.

The tugs A. J. Smith, Brockway, Kate Moffat, Prenderville, and Crusader have formed an alliance "offensive and defensive," and will run a young association of their own this season. The tugs will be commanded as follows: Winslow, Capt. Mark Swain; Mocking Bird, Capt. Frank Danger; River Queen, Capt. Byron Inman; Oswego, Capt. Edward Tormey; McClellan, Capt. D. McKenzie; Belize, Capt. L. Cook; Brockway, Capt. Chris Moore; Kate Williams, Capt. Joshua B. Markee; William A. Moore, Capt. Allen Fick; Owen, Capt. Frank Welcome; Clark, Capt. Daniel Miesel; Goodenow, Capt. John Miner; Johnson, Capt. S. Rummage; Livingstone, Capt. Alexander Rattery; Wilcox, Capt. Andrew Rattery; John Martin, Capt. Garfield; Merrick, Capt. Philip Young; Niagara, Capt. James Mellen; Prindiville, Capt. Cyrus St. Clair; Torrent, Capt. W. H. Rolls; Crusader, Capt. Ballentine; Gladiator, Charles Hughes; J. H. Martin, Capt. Curtis; Sampson, Capt. Finley; Vulcan, Capt. Tom Hackett; Andrew Smith, Capt. Thomas McGowan.

NORTHERN TRANSIT COMPANY.

The City of Concord is now on her way down Lake Michigan. The remaining boats will move as follows: Maine, from Chicago, Saturday, 21st, for Ogdensburg; Nashua, from Toledo, Monday, 23d, for Ogdensburg; Oswegatchie, from Ogdensburg, Saturday, 21st, for Chicago; City of Toledo, from Ogdensburg, Tuesday, 24th, for Chicago; St. Albans, from Cleveland, Saturday, 21st, for Chicago; Lawrence, from Cleveland, Tuesday, 24th, for Chicago; City of New York and Milwaukee will go to Toledo from Cleveland to load for below some day this week.

LAKE SUPERIOR.

The props Asia and Sovereign, and the side-wheel stmr Manitoba, will be the boats of the Windsor and Lake Superior Steamship Line this season.—*London Free Press*.... The prop City of Owen Sound has received a full length cabin and will run between Collingwood and Fort William, in connection with the side-wheel stmrs Cumberland and Frances Smith.... The Portage Lake *Mining Gazette* says a steamer is advertised to leave Duluth for Portage Lake to-day. If she has good fortune she will get into that port about three weeks hence.

FREIGHTS.

*Chicago*—The following charters were made yesterday: Schrs Champion, T. P. Sheldon, and Francis Palms, corn to Buffalo at 3c.

*Milwaukee*—Schr Saveland, wheat to Buffalo, 4c.

*Sheboygan*—Schr Kate L. Bruce, wheat to Buffalo, 4¼c; rock plaster back from Alabaster, 50c per gross ton.

*Bay City*—Twelve cents a brl is offered on salt to Chicago; lumber is offered at $1.50 to Chicago; $1.75 is asked.

WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

The stmr Arabia is loading at Armour & Dole's for Buffalo. The stmr Montana has completed fitting out and is ready to charter. The other ten boats comprising this line are fitting out in Buffalo, viz.: Commodore, Idaho, Vanderbilt, Badger State, Oneida, Plymouth, Chicago, Potomac, and Fountain City.

MISCELLANEOUS.

It is reported that the water at the Sault is two feet lower than it was this time last year.... A Collingwood firm has purchased the American prop Gladyis, changed her name to Northern Belle, and will run her between Collingwood and Sault Ste. Marie.... One hundred and thirty-seven vessels, of all classes, which wintered at Port Dalhousie, are being put in readiness to sail. The water there is very low.... At Holland, Mich., Thursday last the scuf Mary was sold at United States Marshal's sale for $275. She was mortgaged to Chicago parties for $2,000.... The ice on the west shore of Lake Huron is fast going to pieces. It extends out about four miles.... The stmrs Dore and George L. Dunlap will form a daily line between Bay City and Alpena this season. The stmr Marine City is advertised to leave Alpena Wednesday night.... The stmr Northwest is making regular trips from Detroit to Cleveland.... Most of the east shore ports of the lake are reported free of ice.... The passage from Benton Harbor to St. Joseph, known as the middle land, is reported as being obstructed by a sand bar.... Owen Sound Harbor is to be improved by widening the basin.... The schr Light-Guard, which was damaged by running ashore on Middle Island, Lake Huron, will be sold by the wrecker at United States sale in Detroit on the 23d inst.... The prop St. Joseph will leave Detroit to-day for Mackinac.... The prop Benton will leave Detroit to-morrow for Travers and Bay City.... Scant fourteen feet of water off the old pier at Cleveland.... The new stmr City of Duluth, of the Chicago, Milwaukee & Lake Shore line, left Detroit yesterday for Saginaw, en route for Chicago.... The stmr Montgomery will leave here Thursday for Sarnia. She will run in connection with the G. T. R. R., as usual.... The schr Wanderer, which has been on the Presque Isle, Lake Ontario, during the winter, arrived at Port Hope on Sunday last. She was taken off without the aid of a tug, the pumps emptying her of water in a very short time, showing that there are no holes of any great consequence in her bottom. The coal was all unloaded without loss.... The south shore of Lake Erie presents an ice-bound appearance, but the ice is loose and moves about as the wind blows. The ice-field is, in appearance, about seven miles in width, and a good sharp south wind would soon open up navigation between Erie and Toledo. At Buffalo the ice is reported solid.... The prop Tempest is expected here to-day. She will ply on the Whitehall and Montague routes during the coming season.. The insurance war continues.... Vessels are wanted for the ocean trade.... The tug Newell Avery, of Montague, was burned to the water's edge and sunk at her dock in White Lake Wednesday last.... The water in the channel at Queen's Wharf, Toronto, is ten inches lower than it was this time last year.... Capt. William Loutit, of Grand Haven, will be Superintendent of the life-stations on Lake Michigan, vice Capt. Watson, of Detroit.... Ice nearly out of sight off Port Colborne.... Ice has moved off shore at Kincardine, leaving the harbor and entrance clear.... The schr Merritt left Port Colborne Thursday for Bay City, the first departure of the season. There was a considerable field of ice outside.

### NO QUORUM.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 16.—The statesmen who, at the close of the week, invariably put their votes on record against an adjournment over until Monday noon, as usual, turned up missing to-day. Speaker Shaw put them on record to-day by ordering the roll called. Only thirty-five members responded, less than a quorum, and the House adjourned. The Senate also met without a quorum, and adjourned.

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## THE SOUTH PARK.

### Supt. Berry Appears upon the Stand.

### Generous Friends Who Gave His Boy a Couple of Ponies.

### Mr. Derby Testifies in a General Way About Nothing at All.

### Some More About Options---What Mr. Greenebaum Does Not Know.

### Mysterious Disappearance of Phillips—Judge Dunlevy and His Documents.

### Information Kindly Furnished by Him to Various City Papers.

### MORNING SESSION.

#### MR. BERRY.

Gen. Rowett and Mr. Truesdell were the only members of the Legislative Investigating Committee on hand yesterday morning, but, although no quorum was present, it was decided to go ahead, and a moment later Mr. Goodrich put in an appearance, followed shortly after by Senator Southworth.

William M. Berry was the first witness sworn. Examined by Mr. Mason, he said that April 1, 1870, he was appointed Superintendent of Grand boulevard, and that in the spring of 1872 he was promoted to the position of General Superintendent. A man named Kelly, employed as a park policeman, lives on the Cornell and Gage property adjacent to the park. In 1874 witness was sent to Joliet to inspect some gravel-pits, one of these being the Henry pit. Mr. Gage instructed him to examine certain pits, but he did not remember the names of the owners. Witness saw a man at Joliet who claimed to have put in a bid for gravel, and he examined three pits and took samples of the gravel, which he handed to Gage. The witness had no knowledge as to whether the pits were those from which the gravel was to be taken, but a man named Shepherd, now with John McCaffery, identified them, and accompanied witness over the ground, as did some other man, name unknown. Witness reported that the gravel in the Henry pit was the best, and that was used on Pavilion parkway, under McCaffery's contract. Knew of a man named John Delice who was connected in some way. Never received any present from McCaffery, Delice, or Shepherd. Witness' son was presented with a pony by a man on Archer avenue; could not remember the name of this generous stranger. Did not think the man had anything to do with the parks. Knew him, but did not know his name, and did not know whether the gift was made in 1872 or 1875. The donor brought the pony to the stable, and said it was for the boy, who was then about 7 years of age. The boy was not acquainted with the man, but witness knew him, and was not surprised. Didn't know what influence prompted the man to make a present to the lad, unless it might be that the man had a business connection with Delice, being partner with him in hauling and teaming for the Rolling Mills. The boy had lost one pony before this, which first pony was presented to him by Delice.

*By Gen. Rowett*—Witness inspected gravel delivered under contracts in connection with the engineer.

*By Mr. Truesdell*—Was "positive that he could not remember" that any of his family had received other presents. Would not say but that some members of his family might have received some small presents. He did not know what interest Delice had in McCaffery's contract, but he looked after its delivery. When witness went to Joliet he knew the names of the gravel-pits. Couldn't say whether Gage knew that Shepherd was to accompany witness. Did not invite Shepherd to go; met him on the train. Thought the pony was donated after the journey to Joliet.

*By Mr. Mason*—Graded Grand boulevard. Mr. Waite was Chief Engineer, and witness reported to him. Had general charge of the work done in the park under contracts.

*By Mr. Herrick*—The engineer set his stakes and the contractors had to fill in gravel up to those marks, witness passing upon the quality of the stuff supplied. Witness had charge of all matters of construction, and lived in the park. Had a son who was formerly in the employ of the park. Received $2,400 a year and house-rent free.

*By Mr. Mason*—Witness had charge of the horses and teams belonging to the Board. Sold a horse in 1875 to a man named Hayden, and another in 1876 to Mr. Eyck. The price of the animals was charged up against these men, who were at the time working on the parks, and the account was rendered to Secretary Harmon. Twenty-five dollars per month was deducted from Eyck's pay-roll.

In answer to Gen. Rowett, witness said that he was in no way related to any of the Park Commissioners. Did not remember ever to have told a Commissioner that his boy had received the pony as a present. The Board built a pound at Western avenue and turned it over to the city.

*By Mr. Truesdell*—Could not remember that he spoke to any person outside his own family about the ponies; might have done so; couldn't remember. Possibly spoke of it to the Commissioners; did not know, and therefore couldn't say; thought that the park police knew of Delice's generosity; John Lay, Peter Hayden, Douglas Hogan, —— McDowell, and others, might have known. They saw the boy riding on the pony, and very likely the boy would tell them.

*By Gen. Rowett*—No member of witness' family was connected with or related to any member of the Park Board. Mr. Cornell was in some manner related to another Berry,—a different kind of Berry altogether. [Laughter.]

*By Mr. Mason*—The greenhouses in the Botanical Garden were not built by contract. Mr. Babcock inspected greenhouses in the East, and drew plans for these. Witness was satisfied that the houses were built for a less sum than Babcock's estimate. There was a stable at witness' house, and another at Fifty-fifth street. Mr. Sidway sent a sick horse out for two or three weeks, and he was turned loose in a ten-acre lot belonging to a Mr. Mason. Paul Cornell lent a horse to witness, who worked him on account of the park in exchange for his keep. Witness bought grass and hay for the park. Mr. Sidway got sixty bushels of oats out of a car-load, and Mr. Cornell had about the same amount. Bills were rendered for these lots at the price paid for the car-load. It was a joint transaction agreed on before the purchase. Paid 30 cents for the oats delivered at the Stock-Yards, and charged the same price to Sidway and Cornell, nothing extra being charged for haulage. A bill was handed to the Secretary, who collected the amount from Cornell and Sidway. Oats were selling at retail at 48 cents at that time, and a saving was made by taking a car-load. It took a long time and a multitude of questions to arrive at the bottom facts about this tremendous wholesale and retail transaction.

Witness was allowed to keep two horses and a cow, by agreement with the Park Board, and these animals fed at the public crib, also by agreement, it being considered as part of witness' salary. His son built him a barn, paid for the lumber, did the labor himself, and kept his team there. The Park Board never paid a dollar on this account. Besides the oats, Sidway bought hay from the Commissioners, as did a large number of other persons. Bought at the market price and paid the bill. It turned out that witness used the horses in his business driving over the park.

In answer to Mr. Truesdell, witness said that he had been a farmer, a ship-builder, and a grain-merchant, and had charge of a great many men. Never shared his compensation with any person whatever, and thought it was a fair remuneration, and that the Board could not obtain a well-qualified man for less. He arranged his compensation with Commissioner Gage, and it was to include the keep of the animals mentioned. In further explanation, the witness gave a detailed account of the work done, and showed the necessity for two horses for his use.

As to the pound-master question, it turned out that the Fifty-fifth street pound belonged to the Village of Hyde Park, which collected the fees. The pound-keeper was a park policeman also, but the duties were entirely distinct, and the park paid nothing on this account, and collected nothing. The policeman was also a police officer for Chicago, Hyde Park, and the Town of Lake. The witness thought that there was a deficit in 1876 on account of the "Retreat," which was run by an old woman under the control of the Commissioners. They lost perhaps $500 on the year's work. In previous years the Board had allowed persons to run the house. The cost of the house, repairs, etc., was about $6,000, and it was intended as a shelter, a place where refreshments could be obtained. All the Eastern parks had "Retreats," and in Baltimore and other cities the Park Commissioners run them.

#### MR. WILLIAM DERBY

was the next witness, Mr. Mason putting to him the questions contained in the legislative resolution as to "options" or other valuable consideration given to editors. He knew of nothing of the kind. He did know, however, that Mr. Storey bought some property near the boulevard, but he did not know exactly at what time. Thought that Mr. Storey still owned the property, and knew nothing of how he acquired it. Knew nothing of any "pool" made to procure the passage of the Park act, and was sick during the campaign. Was familiar with the fact of Honore's purchase from Morton & Clement of the property at the opening of Drexel boulevard, and advanced a part of the money for the purpose. Witness thought the price was exorbitant, and at first refused to contribute any money for fear the property would be left on his hands. Honore afterwards told him that he was going to buy with the view of reselling to the park, and witness then advanced some money. Thought this was simply a conviction of Honore's, and that no arrangement between him and the Park Board existed at the time. Of course Honore looked to make some money on the transaction. Witness did not know what the terms of sale were, but thought Honore did not make as much as he expected to. Had several conversations with Honore, and thought that no such arrangement was made as that mentioned, which was 10 per cent interest on the purchase price, and a considerable amount in taxes. Thought Honore paid $105,000 or so for the whole tract, and sold to the park about half of it for $70,000, but was not sure as to the dimensions. He was unable to put any estimate on the actual value of the land at the time, but he would not have been willing to have it unloaded on him at more than $30,000, unless he had known what he could do with it.

Mr. Truesdell asked the witness if he knew anything about "options" on Hyde Park or boulevard lands granted to any person, pending the ratification of the Park act by the people. Mr. Derby had no such knowledge,—nothing but street rumor as to the existence of such contracts, and could furnish no names of persons supposed to have held them. He repeated that Honore informed him that he expected to sell the land to the Park Board, and explained how he was repaid the money advanced by him to Honore. In answer to Judge Dunlevy, witness said that Honore got Bowen to guarantee the payment, but he could not say whether or no the two were in partnership. Did not understand that Bowen was at that time a Park Commissioner. (It turned out, on reference to the record, that Bowen was not then a member of the Board).

Mr. Truesdell wanted to know if witness considered that any of the Park Commissioners derived benefit from the Honore purchase.

The witness did not know whether any of them were in it, but thought at the time that possibly Bowen might be, although he had no evidence and no special knowledge of the facts other than that possessed by any other citizen of Chicago.

*By Col. Thompson*—Knew of no sales of property located within a block of this Honore purchase. There was an auction sale the summer immediately preceding the panic, but witness did not know what prices were realized. The witness was asked as to the relative values of land in 1871 and 1872, but could furnish no definite information, and after considerable unimportant talk the Committee took a recess for dinner.

### AFTERNOON SESSION.

#### THE EATON TRACT.

At the afternoon session Edward M. Barnard presented a copy of a document relating to the Eaton tract. A contract between the witness and Mr. Eaton had been assigned to Judge Dunlevy, and Mr. Kales demanded the production of this also. The first paper was a declaration of trust given to the witness by Judge Dunlevy, and what purported to be a copy of the original contract was also read.

Mr. Kales asked the witness if the contract was not made a few days before the Park act was approved by the people. Witness replied in the affirmative. He was in George W. Waite's office at the time, and thought it would be a good speculation, and so purchased on behalf of Eaton. The abstract was found to be deficient; Judge J. M. Wilson and James P. Root examined it and found the title to be clouded. A bill in equity was filed to remove the cloud; witness did not know in whose name, but he was not made a party to the suit. Eaton insisted on the fulfillment of the contract, but witness demanded a clear title. Very shortly afterwards the Park Commissioners bought the property from S. D. Kimbark. His agreement was made with Judge Dunlevy after this time, and was for the purpose of protecting witness and Mrs. Eaton. The contract ran to the widow and heirs of Eaton, but witness did not know whether the heirs were parties to the agreement.

*By Mr. Truesdell*—Witness gave the agreement up to Dunlevy on his promise to return whatever surplus there might be for the benefit of the widow and heirs. The assignment was made on the same day as the declaration of trust.

*By Judge Dunlevy*—It was witness' understanding that Judge Dunlevy said something about having advanced some money to Mr. Eaton, who was a Baptist minister in reduced circumstances, and living on a meagre salary.

*By Mr. Kales*—Judge Dunlevy's expenses for legal services, etc., were to be deducted from the amount recovered. If over $1,000 surplus was obtained, witness was to have $750, if less than the first named amount he was to have $500. He did not know personally whether the contract was made with the knowledge of Mrs. Eaton.

In reply to Judge Dunlevy, witness said that Mr. Eaton was acquainted with Judge Dunlevy's efforts in his behalf. Eaton once sent him a quitclaim deed, which was not satisfactory. His recollection was that a clerical error existed; the deed being to property in Sec. 20, while the sale under levy was on some in Sec. 24. The bill was to reform this error. Witness remembered that Mr. Waite had acted as agent of Eaton, and was afterwards appointed civil engineer to the parks. He was active in procuring the adoption of the Park bill.

#### MR. A. B. KELLOGG

knew John McCaffery, and in 1870 or 1871 had an office with him. Did not know that McCaffery had any partners at that time. Shepherd was not in the office with him at that time. For the last three or four years J. H. Shepherd had an office next to that of McCaffery. Witness knew nothing of McCaffery's gravel contracts, and never knew that McCaffery ever attempted to secure his appointment as Park Commissioner. Witness tried to get to be a Commissioner for the West Side; knew nothing of McCaffery having written to the Governor on his behalf. Might have asked McCaffery's aid in procuring the appointment, and presumed that he promised to do so, as they were old friends. Never promised McCaffery that if elected he would help the latter in obtaining contracts. Witness thought it was going to be a salaried office, and wanted it for that reason.

#### MR. WILLIAM RAND

was a stockholder in THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE in the year 1869. Also had charge of the mechanical department. A friend offered him some land in Hyde Park, but he had not the money, and, accordingly, called his brother's attention to it. His brother and Mr. Horace White finally bought it between them. Could not tell whether the bargain was made before or after the Park act was passed. The land was in Goodwin & Larned's Subdivision, near Fifty-seventh street, and witness thought it was to have a frontage on Grand boulevard when that thoroughfare was completed. Might have been a park front perhaps. They bought of Charles Busby, Samuel D. Perry acting as attorney for Rand. Each man had five acres, and they sold out after a year or two. Witness thought the price was $1,500 an acre, and did not know the frontage or depth, but would look up these details. Could not remember what his brother received for his interest.

*By Mr. Mason*—Knew nothing of any consideration—land options or anything else—given or promised to any person connected with any of the Chicago papers. Never heard of any compensation to any newspaper except for advertising at regular rates. Had a slight knowledge of the purchase by Mr. Cowles of a piece of land somewhere near Forty-seventh street, but did not know how much there was of it, or the date of the purchase. Believed this was a personal venture on the part of Cowles, entered into about the time the parks were located.

#### HENRY GREENEBAUM

sworn and examined by Mr. Truesdell as to the "option" arrangement. Never knew of anything of the kind. Understood his interlocutor to mean that an "option" was the right to take property at a future period at a certain fixed price, or to decline the bargain, and never heard of any such "option" on the South Side. Might possibly have been in Springfield during the time the Park bills were pending in the Legislature, but took very little interest in the park question, and did not work for or against the bill in any way at Springfield. Made one speech on the South Side, and spread himself as to the advantages of the glorious park system, its boulevards, drives, and green grass. Didn't receive any "option" in return for the aforementioned "spread." [Laughter.]

Mr. Truesdell—Lots of men don't seem to know anything about "options." Perhaps we will find one or two by and by.

#### JAMES P. ROOT—

Was at Springfield in 1869. Never heard anything about such a thing as an "option" until two or three years later. Knew of nothing in the way of privilege, "option," or any such advantage, until two years after, when Judge Robert Wilson sought to interject that subject in a condemnation suit. Understood that there were meetings held in favor of the adoption of the act, but did not attend any. Knew nothing of the payment or promise of money, or transfer of land, to any member of the press for helping out the law. Advertising and legal notices, paid for at the regular rates, were all of which he had knowledge. If there had been much conversation as to "options" at the time, he would probably have heard of it. Never heard of any subscription paper or contribution towards the passage of the act.

*By Mr. Truesdell*—Examined the abstract of Cowles' land at the time of the sale to the Park Board of a small slip of land, when Cowles got mad with the Commissioners and displayed considerable feeling about the price paid. Knew nothing of the original purchase or of the Rand purchase. Some desultory mention was made of the Logan tract, and Mr. Root retired, a prolonged wait following, the Committee having sent a messenger for Mr. W. F. Storey. That gentleman did not turn up, and finally Charles M. Reynolds, messenger and Sergeant-at-Arms to the Committee, said that he had been in possession of a subpœna for

#### CHARLES B. PHILLIPS

since Saturday; had made every effort to find him, but without success. Was told that Phillips could be found at Mr. Kales' office, but several visits to that place failed to find him. Reynolds was instructed to continue his search.

Mr. Kales said he had not seen Mr. Phillips for nearly a week, at which time Phillips had a telegram from his sister, who was lying at the point of death. It was probable that Phillips had gone to visit his sister. Mr. Kales knew nothing of his whereabouts.

Mr. Truesdell thought Phillips was a very important witness indeed.

Judge Dunlevy said that he was shown a letter by Mr. Mason, and did not suppose that Phillips would be needed. He knew from sad experience that Phillips was a very hard man to find, sometimes being practically inaccessible for three months at a time.

Mr. Kales knew of no reason why Phillips should not turn up. Nobody seemed to know anything of this much-desired witness.

#### JUDGE JOHN C. DUNLEVY

was then sworn, and examined by Mr. Kales. In one sense he had been effective in promoting this investigation, having talked about the Park Commissioners with many citizens. Remembered the publication of some articles in the *Courier* about the South Park Board. Might have sent some of the papers to different persons. Had seen an article in relation to trees, and furnished some information derived from a Mr. Gansel to a reporter of the *Courier*. (Document produced and identified by Judge Dunlevy as being in his writing and handed by him to the *Courier* man).

Mr. Kales offered the communication in evidence. Judge Dunlevy did not remember the reporter's name. He had procured the publication of one article in the *Inter-Ocean*.

A discussion ensued as to the wisdom of pressing the matter at this stage, Mr. Kales saying that it had been his idea to show where these broadcast charges emanated from. He would, however, accept the suggestion of Mr. Truesdell, that the matter should go over until Judge Dunlevy should make other statements, when such evidence might be useful as showing bias.

Judge Dunlevy, in answer to Mr. Kales, said that the paper handed to Judge Beckwith Saturday was the same as that furnished to the Federal Court and ruled out by Judge Drummond. He did not disclose the fact that he had written the paper from memory; did not get that far. Did not inform counsel or witnesses on that occasion as to how the document was prepared.

Mr. Kales pointed out that the document bore an indorsement, purporting to be by Beckwith & Kales. Where did Judge Dunlevy derive the right to put those names to this fictitious document?

Judge Dunlevy said he prepared it from memory. The paper embodied the substance of a conversation held by him with Judge Beckwith. The other side had spread it abroad that in the event of Phillips winning the suit the Park Commissioners would get the land for $160,000, while, on the other hand, if Kerr won it would cost over a million. Witness believed that Paul Cornell had a one-fourth interest in the Phillips claim, and had been so informed by Thomas Wright (now dead). He detailed the circumstances attending the trial before Judge Gary, and claimed that he showed that Charles P. Burton, of California, was none other than Charles Burton Phillips. He was willing to own that these two parties were one and the same, and all parties agreed on this point. Six months was given for Phillips to find Burton in, but this he failed to do. All this was before the park was organized, and before Cornell was a Commissioner. The witness told a rambling story, which, he said, led to the conviction that Cornell owned one-fourth interest in Phillips' claim as alleged, but exactly where the proof came in was difficult to decide. It appeared that Wright had made the assertion, and this was about all there was in the story. Dr. Wright was Mrs. Phillips' father, and the witness understood that both of them at first promised to help him to obtain information, and afterwards refused to tell anything on the ground that they were under contract with the Park Commissioners not to do so. What they were to give information about was the fraudulent character of Phillips' claim.

The witness was asked by Mr. Truesdell what all this was to lead to,—what was he going to deduce from it, and how did he intend to prove Cornell's connection with the matter?

Judge Dunlevy produced a document purporting to bear the signature of Mr. Cornell, and Messrs. Kales and Thompson demanded to know where he got it. He replied that he got it in a legitimate way.

Mr. Kales asked if the witness did not actually obtain it from Thomas Wright, no actual delivery having been ever made.

#### PHILLIPS AGAIN.

At this point Mr. Erie Winter, clerk in Mr. Kales' office, was introduced to testify as to his knowledge of the missing Phillips. He saw Phillips last on Saturday afternoon, when he said he had an engagement and would be gone about an hour. Thought Phillips lived at Hyde Park, but was in no way positive. Had scarcely any acquaintance with him, and knew nothing of his friends. Phillips came to the office Saturday night, and called up to a Mr. Schaumberg to know if any one had called. He then said that he would be in Monday morning. Witness knew nothing about any sick sister of Phillips. The men in the office had expressed their surprise at Phillips' absence. Witness told Phillips Saturday that he would be wanted before the Committee, having obtained that information from Mr. Kales. Phillips expressed himself willing to attend, and then went on to say that he would be gone about an hour. Witness had not the slightest idea where to find him, and knew nothing of Mr. Phillips. It came out incidentally that Phillips was or had been a Baptist minister, and had been known to immerse converts, but further than that nothing was learnt, and he remains like the lost Pleiad, seen no more below. Finding that he did not materialize, the Committee adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

#### MR. DUNHAM ON THE PARK SCHEME.

*Mr. Joseph Medill, Editor Tribune.*

CHICAGO, April 16.—Your testimony before the examining Committee of the South Park matters gives the impression that the present law in reference to said scheme was advocated by me. The reverse is true. When the bill was pending in the Senate I wrote John C. Dore, protesting in strong language against its passage, as a piratical scheme in the interest of land-sharks, that the title of the bill was a misnomer, and ought to be changed. From that time up to the present I have ever characterized the whole thing as a fraud, and have only to point to the testimony before the Committee as confirmatory of my position. Be pleased to publish the original bill and diagram furnished THE TRIBUNE by me in 1866, herewith inclosed, the same being the basis for the park scheme, as submitted to you by me at that time, and at no other period. Very respectfully yours, J. H. DUNHAM.

We have difficulty in understanding how Mr. Dunham could suppose our "testimony" before the Committee could give the impression that the present South Park law was advocated by him. This was all the "witness" said:

"Mr. J. H. Dunham, after he came home from Europe, was the man who converted witness to a belief in the need and usefulness of a system of parks and boulevards around Chicago, to be laid out before the price of outside land rose too high."

This of course refers to conversations had with Mr. Dunham in 1866: whereas the present Park act was not passed until 1869. A Park bill was passed in 1867, submitted to a vote of the people, and rejected, mainly because, if we remember correctly, it did not describe the boundaries of the proposed parks and boulevards. The second bill supplied this omission, and was ratified by "a large majority."

Mr. Dunham asks us "to publish the original bill and diagram furnished THE TRIBUNE by him in 1866." The cut exhibiting the diagram was consumed in the Chicago fire with other TRIBUNE printing materials, and therefore we cannot publish it; but Mr. Dunham's scheme can be easily described. The diagram was an outline map of the city, showing a wide strip of territory extending around three sides of the city, which it was proposed to condemn. We copy the section describing the land to be taken in:

SEC. 4. Said Park Board (of nine members) shall have power, and it is made their duty, and they are hereby authorized to take possession of and to acquire title, in behalf of the City of Chicago, by condemning or otherwise, to any lands lying within a mile of a line commencing at the southeast corner of said city, running west along the south line of said city to the southwest corner thereof, thence north along the west line of said city to the northwest corner thereof; thence east along the north line of said city to the northeast corner thereof, for public parks, driveways, building lots abutting on the same, such as they may deem necessary to secure the health and comfort of the inhabitants of said city.

The other sections of the bill carried this scheme into effect, providing, as they did, for issuing bonds, levying taxes, selling of lots at public auction, etc.

According to the diagram the parks would be from a quarter to a third of a mile wide, with a driveway of, say, 100 feet wide along their margins. Building lots 200 to 300 feet deep were to be laid out facing the driveways. The whole scheme was certainly of magnificent proportions, and was only adopted in a very modified form by the people of Chicago.

When the present park system is completed there will be "boulevard" driveways around the city on the north, west, and south sides, passing through Lincoln, Humboldt, Central, Douglas (Wentworth, perhaps), Southern, and Southeastern Parks, besides some minor ones. Whether this park scheme, or that originally suggested by Mr. Dunham, is the better one, is now too late to discuss. He is entitled to the credit, however, of first proposing a bold and comprehensive park and boulevard system, encircling the city on the three land sides, as well as of winning over the support of THE TRIBUNE to the idea. A child may grow up into a different sort of a man than its father expected, but still he cannot deny its paternity, and so Mr. Dunham must not be deprived of the paternity of the conception that, by a process of evolution, developed and expanded into the existing systems of Chicago parks and boulevards.

## THE HEPTASOPHS.

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 16.—The Heptasophs, or S. W. M., the supreme conclave of the Order, closed its labors Saturday night at 12 o'clock, after transacting considerable business in interest of the Order. Most of the delegates will leave to-night for their respective homes. They express themselves well pleased with the reception extended by the members here. During their visit, they called in a body on Gov. Nicholls, who received them in a cordial manner. They also visited the Legislature, and were, by a special vote, admitted on the floor of both the Senate and House of Representatives. Yesterday carriages were provided for the representatives, and they visited the cemeteries and rifle clubs, and spent the afternoon at New Lake. At night they were entertained by the "Ionia Conclave." A number of ladies were present. Speeches were made by Judge Tissot, Profs. Dimitry and Calougne, and representatives from various States.

## D. L. CARMICHAEL.

*To the Editor of The Tribune.*

CHICAGO, April 16.—In your Sunday's issue of THE TRIBUNE, April 15, I was surprised to see an article reflecting upon my character as an attorney, supposed to have been written by a "citizen" of Hyde Park. I am now able to state to the public who furnished the article to THE TRIBUNE for publication, and before I give his name I might say I dread to meet a man who will plunge a dagger through your heart in a lonely place at night. I hold in contempt a man bandying his virtue and honesty before the public when he has none. I fear burglars and robbers, but I place the above class as pre-eminently to a man who will slander a fellow-citizen under an assumed name through public print. My fellow-citizens, the man who furnished the article against me for publication was George M. Bogue, of Hyde Park. Respectfully yours, D. L. CARMICHAEL.

## MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., April 16.—Yesterday was the first Sunday of the new municipal administration, and eight or ten persons were jugged for drunkenness. This is an unusual number, and was owing to a revolt against closed saloons on Sundays. The gamblers propose paying their fine and $50 per week, while some of the saloon-keepers propose to fight the matter to its bitter end. No move has yet been made against houses of ill-fame.

## THE COURTS.

### A Mother Succeeds in Recovering Her Child---The Protection.

### Record of Judgments and New Suits---Bankruptcy Matters.

Some time ago a special demurrer was filed by Charles G. Breed to the bill in the case of Jasper K. Gooding vs. The Protection Life-Insurance Company, and yesterday it was called up for argument. The principal argument was made by Mr. M. F. Tuley on the part of Breed. The grounds of the demurrer were that the bill did not show that Gooding was a stockholder in the Company, or that he had such an interest as would enable him to maintain the suit. On the contrary, it appeared that his only interest was as a policyholder, which would not entitle him to the relief he asked. Also because Gooding had an ample remedy at law, and was not the party to institute proceedings to dissolve or close up a life-insurance company. Lastly, it was claimed the Court had no jurisdiction.

The chief reliance was on the ground that an insurance company could only be closed up by the Auditor of State. He could examine as to all securities and decide as to their sufficiency, and he had a right to do so when in his judgment a company was squandering its assets or abusing its franchises. The mode was by petition on his part to have a Receiver appointed. No member or stockholder could, under the statute, maintain a bill for the appointment of a Receiver, the Auditor being the only person who could maintain such a suit in equity. The State's Attorney might begin a proceeding by quo warranto, but a bill in equity would only lie at the instance of the Auditor of State.

The insurance company had not sought to take advantage of any technical rights they might have by demurrer, first, because they feared outsiders might think they wished to delay matters, and, second, because they considered the charges false and malicious, and wished to meet them on the merits.

Mr. J. D. Ward also made a short argument, following Mr. Tuley. He likewise filed a brief answer denying that he had been a Director or officer of the company, and claiming that his only connection had been as attorney.

Only one side of the argument was heard yesterday, and Mr. Shufeldt will make his argument this morning.

#### THE MOTHER GETS HER CHILD.

About six weeks ago Emily L. Black filed a bill in the Circuit Court against Thomas and Margaret E. McCrone to get possession of her child Nellie, a girl about 2¼ years old. She claimed that her husband, who died here in May, 1876, had placed the child in defendants' care. They, subsequent to his death, wrote her, she being in San Francisco, asking for her consent to the adoption of her daughter; at the same time they stated that Nellie would otherwise have to go to an Orphan Asylum, as Mr. Black had died without leaving any property. On these representations Mrs. Black consented that the McCrone's should adopt her child, and an order to that effect was made by the County Court in October last.

In November she came on here and learned that her husband had some property when he died; that he also had a life-insurance policy for $600 in favor of his child, and that the Masonic fraternity, to which he belonged, had been taking steps to have Nellie educated. Mrs. Black then filed her bill to have the order of adoption in the County Court set aside on the ground that it had been obtained by fraud. The case was tried last Thursday and Friday, and yesterday morning Judge Farwell gave a decision setting aside the order of the County Court and giving the mother her child. He said the only important question in the case was whether Mrs. Black's consent was obtained and used in an improper manner, so that she had the right to complain of its having been obtained by fraud. The Judge thought it had. After Mr. Black's death, George B. Brown, son of Mrs. McCrone, took the property and papers of the deceased, and he knew of the condition of the estate. The knowledge of Brown, who wrote to Mrs. Black, was the knowledge of all. He and the McCrones were working together, and the knowledge of one was the knowledge of the whole. Before they made use of the consent they should have informed Mrs. Black of all matters relating to her husband's estate which were known to them, or which they had ascertained after the first letter to her, so as to see whether she would still be willing to give up her daughter. It was a serious matter to take a child from a parent and give it to another person; and, when the claimants produced a written consent of a parent without bringing him or her into court, they were bound to show that everything was straight. Such was not the case in the present instance, and the decree of the County Court would therefore be set aside, and Nellie restored to her mother.

Mrs. Black seemed greatly rejoiced at the decision, and amply repaid for her long journey here and the months of anxious waiting. She will immediately return to San Francisco, where, as she stated in her bill, she is about to be married again.

#### THE CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAILROAD.

The deed for the Indiana Division of the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad, which was sold under foreclosure sale, was delivered to F. W. Heidekoper, T. W. Shannon, and J. M. Denison, the purchasers, Saturday, by Mr. H. W. Bishop, the master in chancery. The deed for the Illinois Division was delivered April 12. The purchasers will take possession probably to-night, and will operate the road until the new road, the Chicago & Nashville Railroad Company, is fully organized.

#### DIVORCES.

Sophia Roggman filed a bill yesterday against her husband, John Roggman, charging that he deserted her in April, 1875, and asking for the usual relief.

John W. Demorest also filed a bill for divorce from his wife, charging her with adultery.

#### ITEMS.

In the case of Henry L. Young et al. vs. Mana A. Schall et al., Judge Blodgett yesterday appointed John Gunzenhauser Receiver, under bond for $2,000.

Judge Williams ran through the general roll of his docket yesterday, dismissing about seventy-five cases.

#### UNITED STATES COURTS.

Jere Abbott filed a bill against Richard A. Robertson and W. W. Secombe to foreclose a trust-deed for $5,000 on the south half of Lot 21, in Egan's South Addition to Chicago; Sub-Lot 15 of Lot 3, Block 28, in Canal Trustee's Subdivision of blocks in the south fractional half of Sec. 29, 39, 14; and Sub-Lots 6 and 7 of Lot 5, Block 28, in Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the same blocks.

Henry T. Helm commenced a suit for $25,000 against the Commercial National Bank.

James Sharkey began a suit to recover $3,000 from Wilson K. Nixon.

#### BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

Benjamin F. Dudley, a pork-packer, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy yesterday. His secured debts amount to $200, and the unsecured to $9,122.33. No assets. The petition was referred to Register Hibbard.

A discharge was issued to Thomas Burgess.

In the case of Alexander Innes, an order was made to deposit all unpaid composition dividends in court.

Discharges were issued to Jacob R. Chapin and W. O. Willard.

In the matter of James S. Kinkaid, the Assignee, of R. E. Jenkins, reported that the net proceeds of the sale of the bankrupts were $4061.72. The Judge ordered the sale to be approved.

The desperate debts of the firm of E. A. Bigelow & Co. were sold for $31, and the Assignee's report of the same was ordered to be approved.

Bradford Hancock, Assignee of Petersen & Johnson, filed a petition, stating that the stock of groceries, clothing, boots and shoes, etc., of the bankrupts' is worth about $2,500. It can be sold to the best advantage at retail in the ordinary course of business, and he asks that he may be allowed to dispose of the goods in this manner. An order was issued as prayed.

A discharge was issued to Ole G. Thompson.

R. E. Jenkins was appointed Assignee of Jacob Engel.

A composition meeting will be held at 10 a. m. to-day in the case of John Blocki.

An Assignee will be chosen for Payson E. Mayhew at 11 o'clock this morning.

#### SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

Carleton D. and Charles F. Elmer sued George B. Griffin for $1,000.

John D. Freese began a suit in replevin against George E. White to recover a steam-engine and boiler situated at Nos. 347 and 349 West Lake street, valued at $1,000.

Edward Hudson and John McLennan filed a bill against Mary C. and William Smith, J. S. Murray, E. S. Lane, and W. G. Cooper, to foreclose a trust-deed for $1,547.92 on Lot 51, Block 1, of J. W. Davis' Addition to Chicago.

Morris Wheeler sued Jacob Metzler, Daniel Rothschild, and K. S. Rothschild for $1,000.

#### CIRCUIT COURT.

Charles Wright and James Downey began a suit for $3,000 against Francis E. Hinckley.

A. P. Lyon sued Y. S. McKenney for $1,000.

William L. Butler filed a bill against Esther Butler to foreclose a mortgage of $5,000 on Lot 16 in the subdivision by E. L. Sherman of Lots 4, 5, and 6, Block 1 of Clark's Addition to Chicago, with Lot 1, Block 1, and the W. ½ of Block 2 in the Assessors' Division of the S. W. fractional ¼ of Sec. 22, 39, 14.

C. V. Dyer commenced a suit for $15,000 against Solomon A. Smith.

John E. Lynch commenced an action in trespass against John Peschel to recover $5,000 damages for alleged slander.

#### THE CALL.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In Chambers.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Set case No. 577, Adams vs. Joliet Manufacturing Company, on trial.

JUDGE GARY—437, 454, 465, 470 to 473, 475 to 477, 479, and 480, end of calendar. No case on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—156, 162 to 178, 180 and 182. No. 89, Soudand vs. Kilderhouse, on trial.

JUDGE MOORE—30½, 31, and 33. No. 28, Mortimer vs. Smith, on trial.

JUDGE ROGERS—478 to 500, inclusive. No. 477, Gage vs. Reynolds, on trial.

JUDGE MCALLISTER—Set case 19, Dater vs. Anchor Line; 2483, Casparie vs. Hoffman; and 3062, Law vs. Bonell; also calendar Nos. 308 and 512 to 524, inclusive, except 515 and 516. No case on trial.

JUDGE FARWELL—General business.

JUDGE WILLIAMS—Set case 1567, Carlton vs. Pease. The Judge has called through the first 1,200 cases of his general docket and will call no further.

#### JUDGMENTS.

SUPERIOR COURT—JUDGE GARY—David Reeves vs. Thomas Swann, $71.78.—E. W. Blatchford & Co. vs. William McGraw, $385.89.—W. F. Coolbaugh vs. James M. Wetherell, F. J. Short, Newton R. Stone, and Simon J. Woodbury, $6,000.—Same vs. James M. Wetherell, F. J. Short, W. R. Stone, and James Baxter, $6,000.—D. Coffey vs. Mariners' Church, $83.—C. B. Wilson vs. George E. Pierce, $44.25.

CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE ROGERS—Joseph S. Mead et al. vs. Patrick F. Buckley; verdict, $43.48, and motion for new trial.—Louis Ramp vs. Lewis C. Frey, $124.24.—Hotchkin & Palmer vs. Mrs. D. P. Newell, $173.11.

#### INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

INDIANAPOLIS, April 16.—A case of considerable interest is on trial in the United States Court. John E. Risley brought suit against the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad Company, in the Marion Circuit Court, and obtained judgment. Defendants appealed and gave a bond in the sum of $65,000, with C. W. Smith, then General Manager, S. C. Willson, George Nebeker, and A. Gish, as sureties. The Supreme Court affirmed the decision, and now the sureties are sued on the bond, the Company being defaulted. The defense is that the signatures are forgeries. Smith testified to-day that the sureties signed the bond in his presence. About forty experts have been summoned from all parts of the country as witnesses. The array of counsel is large,—H. Crawford of Chicago, D. W. Voorhees, Baker Hord & Hendricks, Nichols & Huff for plaintiff; McDonald & Butler, Harrison, Hines & Miller, and Claypool, Newcomb & Ketcham contra.

## THE COUNTY BOARD.

### Hard Up.

The County Commissioners held a regular weekly meeting yesterday afternoon, President Holden in the Chair, and present the full Board except Tabor.

A communication was received from Schweinfurth Bros., asking that they be paid for bread furnished, since they needed the money due. They had lost money by being unable to purchase large quantities of flour before the advance in price, owing to their county orders not being cashed, and they desired some compensation for their loss. Referred to the Finance Committee.

Architect Egan sent in a communication urging the appointment of a Superintendent of the Court-House, and recommending Edward Gleeson for the place. It was placed on file.

The same gentleman sent in another communication stating that the levels of the foundations of the Court-House had been made good at a cost of $3,949, and that he was ready to issue a certificate to Harms less that sum for the amount of his claim as fixed by the arbitration. Referred to the Joint Committee on Public Buildings and Service.

#### GRAND JURY.

The Board then drew a Grand Jury for May, as follows: Patrick H. Sloan, Patrick McMannus, Patrick Johnson, John O'Brien, Hermann Gesselbrecht, J. R. Gaskins, Uriah Stott, Charles Pochman, James Brennan, Robert B. Lynch, Thomas Cullerton, Daniel Horan, L. D. Bervin, Thomas Stout, John Ryan, Thomas Gough, A. Tewksberry, James Fairman, Philip Upton, Charles Munck, N. Michaelski, F. Condon, and J. D. Tyler.

Proposals were received for doing plumbing-work at the Court-House foundations,—supply-pipe, etc.,—as follows: Sanders Bros., $145; H. A. Hogan, $240; Joseph Hogan, $190; R. Graham, $290.

The contract was awarded to Sanders Bros.

#### FEEDING BRIDEWELL PRISONERS.

The Committee on City Relations reported that the contract between the city and county for dieting prisoners would expire May 1, and recommended that they be authorized to confer with the proper authorities with the view of getting a reduction in the price now paid.

Commissioner Bradley said the price paid was 35 cents a day, and the bill amounted to about $25,000 a year. The city had the use of the prisoners, and he thought there ought to be a saving in that quarter.

The report was concurred in.

#### SUNDRIES.

The Joint Committee on Public Service and Buildings reported, making several recommendations. In reference to the communication of Architect Egan as to the substitution of large stones for small ones, at an increased expense, they stated that, while the change might add to the beauty of the Court-House, they did not think it should be made. Regarding an advance of $25,000 to McNeil & Son, which Egan was ready to issue an estimate for, they had been unable to reach any conclusion, and submitted it to the Board for consideration. They recommended that the $400 received from the builders of the Court-House fence be given to Sexton for the purpose of constructing roadways in the square.

The report was recommitted.

The same Committee recommended that the Board fix the compensation of a Superintendent of the Court-House and elect one. Concurred in.

Commissioner McCaffrey moved that the Board proceed to elect a Superintendent and an Assistant Superintendent.

Commissioner Fitzgerald was opposed to the election of an Assistant Seperintendent. There was no necessity for it at present. He moved as an amendment that the architect be instructed to send in the name of a competent person for Superintendent.

Commissioner Schmidt didn't want to be dictated to by Architect Egan.

Commissioner Ayars remarked that the more the responsibility was divided the worse it would be.

Commissioner Mulloy moved as an amendment to the amendment that the architect be requested to send in five names.

Commissioner McCaffrey said if an incompetent man was elected, the architect could discharge him.

Commissioner Cleary hoped there would be no delay in the election.

Commissioner Guenther said an independent man was wanted,—one who would not side with the architect or contractor, but tell the Board if anything was wrong.

Commissioner Fitzgerald—Wouldn't you trust Egan?

Commissioner Guenther—I wouldn't trust anybody any more. [Laughter.] I wouldn't trust myself. Everybody is selfish and wants to make all the money he can.

Commissioner Cleary—You wouldn't trust yourself?

Commissioner Guenther—Offer me half a million dollars. I believe, by God, I would take it. [Laughter.]

The amendment to the amendment was withdrawn.

The amendment was voted down—yeas, 5—Ayars, Bradley, Conly, Fitzgerald, and Senne; nays, 9.

A motion to lay McCaffrey's motion on the table was not agreed to—yeas, 7; nays, 7.

On motion of Commissioner Cleary the Assistant Superintendent was "deferred" for a month.

The salary was then fixed at $5 a day.

Whereupon the Board adjourned until Thursday afternoon.

## SUBURBAN NEWS.

#### HYDE PARK.

The Rev. James Goodman preached in the First Presbyterian Church Sunday evening for the last time in Hyde Park. Mr. Goodman has been associated until within the past few weeks with the First Baptist Church, where he has labored for the last year as minister. At the annual trustees' meeting of the church, held some time ago, a vote was taken to his going or staying, and it was found to be six in favor of his leaving and twenty in favor of his staying, but such unpleasant things were said that Mr. Goodman was advised by his friends to leave, although he would be a great loss to the church. It should be mentioned that some of those against him were the same persons who advised the Rev. Mr. Baylis, the former pastor of the church, and the one who had it under his charge, to leave. Mr. Goodman is a young man, and, although some faults are found with his delivery, he is known to be a consistent Christian, and it should also be mentioned that believing that drinking, theatre-going, dancing, etc., were sins, he has vigorously preached against them. Mr. Goodman will be missed by many warm friends. The Baptist Church has had hard work to get along with almost nothing to pay their expenses, but will be supplied by the Chicago Theological University. It is hard for a church to demand first-class talent at cheap rates.

The election for Secretary, Trustees, and Village Clerk takes place to-day. There are three or four tickets in the field, and should the weather be favorable, there will be an unusually exciting time for the staid residents of the village. In this connection it is proper to state that Messrs. J. C. Latimer and Joseph E. Burchell have declined a nomination on the Independent ticket.

#### ENGLEWOOD.

The following is the annual report of the Board of Education for District 2 of Lake and Hyde Park, Township 38:

| | |
|---|---|
| RECEIPTS. | |
| On hand April 1, 1876 | $ 12,585 |
| Received by the Treasurer since April 1, 1876 | 101,475 |
| DISBURSEMENTS. | |
| Teachers' salaries | 29,304 |
| Miscellaneous | 14,091 |
| Old indebtedness | 8,220 |
| Building school-house on Fifty-first street | 15,519 |
| Filling and grading school lots, buildings, etc. | 1,713 |
| Bonds and interest | 38,160 |
| Interest paid on temporary loans in anticipation of receipts from taxes of 1876 | 976 |
| Total | $110,982 |
| LIABILITIES. | |
| Old bonded indebtedness | $128,000 |
| Floating indebtedness | 20,000 |
| New school bonds, 8 per cent, Fifty-first street | 15,000 |
| Total liabilities | $163,000 |
| RESOURCES. | |
| Cash on hand April 1 | $ 3,078 |
| Balance of tax-levy for the year 1876 | 65,786 |
| Balance taxes for year 1875 and previous years | 48,853 |
| Total resources | $117,718 |
| Value of school sites and cost of buildings | 215,000 |

#### EVANSTON.

Ex-Gov. Evans and family, of Colorado, who, after an extended European trip, have been tarrying a short time in Evanston, leave to-day for Denver City.

The family of the late Judge Clarkson departed Saturday for Kenosha, Wis., where they have purchased a home. During a residence of three years and a half at the French House they have won many friends.

Mrs. Sanford, of the Woman's College, is expected to return to-day from her Indianapolis trip.

Gen. N. P. Jones, of St. Louis, is visiting his brother, William P. Jones.

Postmaster O. H. Merwin is preparing for occupancy the former residence of Dr. Weller, on Chicago avenue, and will move therein May 1.

The ladies of the First Methodist Society have determined to revive their former pleasing custom of church sociables, and have advertised one for Thursday evening in the church parlors.

A series of revival prayer-meetings under the charge of the Methodist choir is being held every evening of this week, except Wednesday. They are largely attended.

The Eclectic had a pleasant gathering at Mr. C. M. Wicker's last night.

The members of the Athenæum Society intend to "spread themselves" in a public entertainment in the Heck Hall Chapel Friday night. Among the promised pleasures is singing by a quartette of the brethren.

Mr. E. J. Bickell has been appointed to and has accepted the position of keeper of the life-saving station. Six oarsmen have been selected from among the many, muscular applicants, and their names will be made known in a few days. The entire seven are students, and must submit to a rigid military examination as to their physical condition before receiving the appointing papers. Daily practice will be expected from these during April, May, September, October, and November, at least, and possibly during the summer months. Uncle Sam is to give them $40 per month.

Committees from the four College classes meet at 3 o'clock this afternoon to consummate plans for the base-ball tournament.

The college campus is being prepared for its spring dress.

The Fire Company gave a water display on Davis street yesterday afternoon. Music for the occasion was furnished by a hand-organ.

It became known yesterday that an opposition ticket was talked of among the disappointed against the regular nominees for Village Trustees. As the citizens have no desire to cater to the wishes of soreheads, the ticket, if circulated, will meet with no general support. Seth E. Bradley has no opponent for the office of Police Magistrate.

The satisfaction given by Robert R. Scott, the present efficient Village Clerk, during the past two years, will insure his re-election to-day.

#### DESPLAINES.

The young friends of Miss Fannie Talcott paid her an unannounced visit Friday evening. They were received with frank cordiality, and an exceptionally pleasant evening was passed by all. Among those present were Misses Libbie McGinnis, Hattie Parsons, Rose Goodfellow, and the Misses Jefferson, Messrs. Woodworth, Van Waggner, Carney, Luce, Jones, Lee, Nelson, and Hopkins.

The guests of the week were Mrs. L. Parmelee, of Chicago, Mr. Charles Sherman, of the Union Stock-Yards, city.

Mr. Arthur Nelson, of Missouri, will spend the summer with his uncle, Mr. H. Jefferson.

Elder Woodworth spent Sunday at Harvard. Dr. Graham, of Chicago, supplied his pulpit in his absence.

At the annual school meeting, I. N. W. Sherman was elected Director. The vote was virtually unanimous.

## IOWA.

### A Budget of Hawkeye News.

*Special Correspondence of The Tribune.*

DES MOINES, Ia., April 14.—The suicide mania continues. Seven cases were reported last week in this State, and about the same number will make the record of the present week.

Miss Meek, at Washington, discouraged at continued ill-health, overwhelmed her troubles by leaping into a well.

At Richmond, a daughter of Michael Quinn drowned herself in a well. She was about 20 years of age. No cause assigned.

William Burke, a farmer in comfortable circumstances, drowned himself at Buffalo, Scott County.

#### KEROSENE-HORRORS.

The frequency of kerosene-accidents in this State is conclusive evidence that the statutes are being violated, or that the legal standard is no safeguard.

A few evenings since, at the residence of Mr. Guerney, at Monticello, a lamp was burning in a bedroom early in the evening. Mrs. G. came out of the room and closed the door, when the lamp suddenly exploded, and the room was instantly in a blaze. With the aid of blankets and water a conflagration was averted, though one person was severely burned.

At Waukon, the store of Hersey & Canlum's came near being burned from a kerosene-lamp, being only saved by early discovery of the fire.

At Lyons, as A. T. Pierpont was turning down the light to retire, the lamp exploded, scattering oil and glass in all directions; but, fortunately, little damage was done.

At Traer, a man left a lamp burning on the counter of his shoe-store while he went to church. He returned just in time to prevent a serious fire. The lamp had exploded, and the flames had got well started.

It is safe to say that over 100 similar accidents have occurred in this State the past year. The above is the record of but three days. At Iowa City, a few days since, three car-loads of oil were condemned as below the standard. At Guthrie, an examination was made of oil on sale at the stores, and but one sample was found which was of legal standard; some was as low as 58 degrees,—worse than gun-powder.

#### WHISKY-PROSECUTIONS.

It has been the prevailing sentiment in this State that the duty of enforcing the Prohibitory Liquor law was devolved upon peace-officers, and that private citizens had not the power to act. The Attorney-General, having been requested to give his opinion thereon, says the law does not prevent a private citizen from filing an information against parties suspected of violation of law. If a peace-officer neglects to do his duty, he may be prosecuted.

#### HORSE-THIEF CAUGHT.

Monday night, a horse was stolen from Joseph Hamlin, at Washington, Page County. Oliver Young, 18 years of age, was suspected, and pursuit was made. He was traced to Bradyville, where he abandoned the horse and struck out for Missouri on foot. A dog was put on his track, which soon overtook him, and he was captured. He says he is one of a gang of six, with headquarters at Nebraska City, and whose rendezvous in Southwestern Iowa is about three miles north of Hamburg, Fremont County. He is doubtless a novice, but probably tells the truth, as several horses stolen in this vicinity recently have been captured while being taken in that direction.

#### TRIED BY FIRE.

Mrs. J. M. Thompson, near Mount Vernon, is passing through a sea of trouble. A few years ago, her husband was killed by a tornado. Less than a month ago, her residence, with all its contents, was burned; and, last week, her barn was struck by lightning, and burned, with all its contents, including a horse.

#### CHILD-MURDER BY A LAWYER.

R. M. Rockwell, forsaking his lawful wife at Clinton, went to Sac City, where he did a law business on a small scale. He formed an illegal partnership with a Mrs. Hocking, the result of which was the birth of a child about the 10th of March, which Rockwell strangled to death as soon as it was born. The fact becoming public, he was arrested on the 6th inst., and placed under bonds to appear before the Grand Jury, and, in default, was sent to jail.

#### A LEGACY LOST.

The wife of John De Koch, a worthy citizen of Pella, received a legacy of several hundred dollars from a relative in the fatherland. To keep it secure from the ravages of burglars and the fickle fortunes of banks, she wrapped it in a paper, put it under the carpet, and placed one leg of a bedstead on it. The other day, the house-cleaning fever struck the wife, and, while she was out milking the cows, her sister pulled up the carpet, gathered up the straw under it, carried it into the yard, and set fire to it; and the legacy went up in a cloud.

* * *

Help for the weak, nervous, and debilitated; chronic and painful diseases cured without medicine. Electric Belts and other appliances, all about them, and how to distinguish the genuine from the spurious. Book, with full particulars, mailed free. Address Pulvermacher Galvanic Company, 292 Vine street, Cincinnati, O.

AMUSEMENTS.

ADELPHI THEATRE.

REDUCTION IN PRICES.
INCREASED ATTRACTION.
Commencing Monday, April 16.
Orchestra and Dress Circle.......50 cents
No extra charge for reserved seats.
Balcony Circle.......25 cents
Grand Tier.......15 cents
Boys' Gallery.......10 cents
AN OLIO OF MAGNIFICENCE.
The new Drama entitled the
MOUNTAIN MEADOW MASSACRE.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

LAST WEEK
Of the celebrated Character Actor and Comedian, Mr.
F. S. CHANFRAU,
Who will appear Monday evening, April 16, and every evening during the week, in De Walden's eccentric American Comedy, SAM.
CHANFRAU MATINEE SATURDAY.
Next week—The brilliant Young Actress, MISS MARY ANDERSON.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.

MAGUIRE & HAVERLY.......Proprietors
WILL E. CHAPMAN.......Manager
Return of the famous
OATES ENGLISH OPERA.
SAMUEL COLVILLE, Proprietor and Manager.
Monday and Tuesday, La Fille de Mme. Angot; Special Matinee Wednesday, admission 50 cents; Wednesday evening, Grande Duchesse; Thursday and Friday, Girofle-Girofla; Oates Matinee Saturday; Saturday evening, Princess de Trebizonde.

NEW CHICAGO THEATRE.
Clark-st., opposite Sherman House.
THE MINSTREL PALACE OF AMERICA.
BILLY RICE'S MINSTRELS,
Every Evening and Saturday Matinee.

MUSEUM.

BEN COTTON.......Manager
April 16, Every Evening, Wednesday and Saturday Matinees. First appearance of the following Artists: C. A. Loder, J. L. F. Manning, Miss Allie Smith, Miss Leonora Bradley, Little Chatta. Grand Olio. Admission, 15, 25, and 50 cents.
Monday, April 23—Drama, "Simon Kenton."

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS
FOR
Indian Supplies, Goods, and Transportation.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
WASHINGTON, March 30, 1877.

Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Beef, Flour, Clothing, Transportation," &c. (as the case may be), and directed to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, No. 40 Leonard street, New York, will be received until 12 m. of Tuesday, May 8, 1877, for furnishing the following supplies, goods, and transportation, required for the Indian Service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878:

| | Pounds. | | Pounds. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Beef on the hoof | 34,838,000 | Hominy | 153,000 |
| Flour | 5,764,500 | Hard bread | 90,000 |
| Bacon | 879,400 | Sugar | 806,600 |
| Corn | 2,464,500 | Coffee | 453,900 |
| Beans | 184,500 | Baking powder | 28,340 |
| Rice | 83,000 | Tea | 6,380 |
| Tobacco | 59,350 | Soda | 16,750 |
| Soap | 118,420 | Lard | 14,000 |
| Mess pork | 790 brls. | | |

ALSO

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Blankets | 26,479 prs. | Blouses | 2,125 |
| Overcoats | 2,571 | Boys' suits | 2,213 |
| Sack coats | 7,969 | Hats and caps | 15,298 |
| Vests | 6,483 | Shoes | 14,952 prs. |
| Pants | 8,809 prs | | |

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, NOTIONS, AND MEDICAL SUPPLIES.

ALSO

Transportation for such of the above supplies as may not be contracted to be delivered at the several Indian Agencies.

Schedules showing in detail the kinds and quantities of all goods required at each Agency and in gross, transportation routes, time and place of delivery, conditions to be observed by bidders, and terms of contract and payment, together with blank proposals, forms of contract, bond, &c., will be furnished on application to this office (in Washington or at 40 Leonard street, N. Y.); to E. M. Kingsley, 30 Clinton-place, N. Y.; to Wm. H. Lyon, 483 Broadway, N. Y.; to Wm. Nicholson, Superintendent Indian Affairs, Lawrence, Kan.; to the Commissaries of Subsistance, U. S. A., at St. Louis, Chicago, Sioux City, Leavenworth, St. Paul, Omaha, and Cheyenne. J. Q. SMITH, Commissioner.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

THE SINGERLY
JOB, NEWSPAPER, PRINTING, AND LITHOGRAPH OFFICE.
Situate at Nos. 72 and 74 Third-av., Pittsburg, Pa.
FOR SALE!

This old and well-known establishment, which has been successfully conducted for the past twenty-five years, is now offered for sale, on account of the death of its late founder and owner, Mr. Benjamin Singerly, who erected the buildings for the especial purpose for which they have been used.

The press-room contains a steam-engine and boiler, one Taylor press, double cylinder, size of bed 40x60, one Taylor press, single cylinder, size of bed 36x52, one Hoe press, one Alligator press, together with shafting, belting, steam-elevator, etc., all in complete running order; while in the composing-room is to be found a great variety of show, newspaper, and job type, cases, marble imposing-stones, etc.

The Lithograph Department has some 350 blue and yellow double-faced stones, varying in size from 10x12 to 36x48, the most of which contain valuable engravings ready for use. It has one steam lithographic-press, five hand-presses, a Sanborn cutting-machine, and a ruling-machine.

Proposals are hereby invited for the whole or any part of the establishment, machinery, stones, tools, or fixtures, with or without the real estate, prior to 10 a. m., Monday, April 30, 1877, when, if not sold, it will be offered at public auction. Address 74 Third-av., Pittsburg, Pa. EDWIN LARE, Administrator.
JOHN D. BAILEY, Auctioneer.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

*Explanation of Reference Marks*—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ¶ Arrive Sunday at 8 a. m. § Daily.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.
Ticket Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House) and 75 Canal-st., corner Madison, and at the depots.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| aPacific Fast Line | *10:30 a. m. | * 3:40 p. m. |
| aDubuque Day Ex. via Clinton | *10:30 a. m. | * 3:40 p. m. |
| aDubuque Night Ex. via C'ton | †10:15 p. m. | ‡ 6:30 a. m. |
| aOmaha Night Express | †10:15 p. m. | ‡ 6:30 a. m. |
| aFreep't, Rockf'd & Dubuque | *10:00 a. m. | * 4:15 p. m. |
| aFreep't, Rockf'd & Dubuque | * 9:30 p. m. | * 6:15 a. m. |
| bMilwaukee Fast Mail (daily) | § 8:00 a. m. | § 4:00 p. m. |
| bMilwaukee Express | *10:00 a. m. | * 7:30 p. m. |
| bMilwaukee Passenger | * 5:00 p. m. | *10:25 a. m. |
| bMilwaukee Passenger (daily) | § 9:30 p. m. | § 6:30 a. m. |
| bGreen Bay Express | * 9:30 a. m. | * 7:00 p. m. |
| bMadison & Elroy Express | *10:00 a. m. | * 4:00 p. m. |
| bSt. Paul & Winona Express | † 9:30 p. m. | ‡ 7:00 a. m. |
| bLaCrosse Express | † 9:30 p. m. | ‡ 7:00 a. m. |
| bMarquette Express | § 9:30 p. m. | § 6:30 a. m. |
| aGeneva Lake & Rockford | * 4:00 p. m. | *10:45 a. m. |
| bGeneva Lake Express | * 4:45 p. m. | * 9:55 a. m. |

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket-office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Mail (via Main and Air Line) | * 5:00 a. m. | * 7:05 p. m. |
| Day Express | * 8:30 a. m. | * 7:[illegible] p. m. |
| Kalamazoo Accommodation | * [illegible] p. m. | *10:25 a. m. |
| Atlantic Express (daily) | § 5:15 p. m. | § 9:00 a. m. |
| Night Express | †9:00 p. m. | ‡ 6:5[illegible] a. m. |

†Saturday Ex. * Sunday Ex. ‡ Monday Ex. § Daily.

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS and CHICAGO KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES.
Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Office 122 Randolph-st.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex. | *12:30 p. m. | * 4:00 p. m. |
| St. Louis & Springfield Ex. | * 9:30 a. m. | * 8:05 p. m. |
| St. Louis, Springfield & Texas | § 9:00 p. m. | § 7:30 a. m. |
| Pekin and Peoria Fast Express | * 9:30 a. m. | * 4:00 p. m. |
| Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington | * 9:00 p. m. | * 7:30 a. m. |
| Chicago & Paducah R. R. Ex. | * 9:30 a. m. | * 8:05 p. m. |
| Streator, Lacon, Wash'ton Ex | *12:30 p. m. | * 4:00 p. m. |
| Joliet & Dwight Accommoda'n | * 4:30 p. m. | * 9:20 a. m. |

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Mail, via Main Line | 6:10 a. m. | 7:00 p. m. |
| Special N. Y. Express | 8:30 a. m. | 7:00 p. m. |
| Atlantic Express, daily | 5:15 p. m. | 9:00 a. m. |
| Colehour Accommodation | 3:40 p. m. | 11:10 a. m. |
| Night Express | †10:20 p. m. | ‡6:10 a. m. |

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILROAD.
Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Milwaukee Express | * 8:25 a. m. | * 7:30 p. m. |
| Wisconsin & Minnesota Thro' Day Express | *10:00 a. m. | * 4:00 p. m. |
| Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota Express | * 5:05 p. m. | *11:00 a. m. |
| Wisconsin & Minnesota Thro' Night Express | † 9:30 p. m. | ‡ 7:00 a. m. |

All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chien, or via Watertown, La Crosse, and Winona.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.
Depots, foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 59 Clark-st., and at depots.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Mendota, Ottawa, and Streator | * 7:25 a. m. | * 7:45 p. m. |
| Mendota, Ottawa, and Streator | * 4:15 p. m. | *11:20 a. m. |
| Rockf'rd, D'buque, & Sioux City | * 9:30 a. m. | * 4:25 p. m. |
| Rockf'rd, D'buque, & Sioux City | * 9:30 p. m. | * 7:05 a. m. |
| Pacific Express for Omaha and Kansas City | *10:15 a. m. | * 4:00 p. m. |
| Pacific Night Express for Omaha, Kansas City, Atchison, St. Joe, and Texas | †10:00 p. m. | † 6:55 a. m. |

*Ex. Sunday. †Ex. Saturday.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| St. Louis Express | *8:40 a. m. | ........ |
| St. Louis Fast Line | §8:30 p. m. | §7:30 a. m. |
| Cairo & New Orleans Ex. | *8:40 a. m. | *4:[illegible] p. m. |
| Cairo, Arkansas & Texas Ex. | §8:30 p. m. | §7:30 a. m. |
| Peoria & Springfield Ex. | *8:40 a. m. | *4:30 p. m. |
| Springfield Night Ex. | *8:30 p. m. | §7:30 a. m. |
| Peoria, Keokuk & Hannibal | *8:30 p. m. | *7:30 a. m. |
| Dubuque & Sioux City Ex. | *9:30 a. m. | *4:25 p. m. |
| Dubuque & Sioux City Ex. | *9:30 p. m. | *7:05 a. m. |
| Gilman Passenger | *4:30 p. m. | *9:25 a. m. |

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.
Depot corner Canal and Madison-sts. Ticket Office, 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Mail and Express | * 8:00 a. m. | † 7:00 p. m. |
| Pacific Express | § 5:15 p. m. | ‡ 7:00 a. m. |
| Fast Line | †10:20 p. m. | § 8:00 a. m. |

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.
Trains leave from Exposition Building, foot of Monroe-st. Ticket-offices: 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building).

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Morning Express | § 8:50 a. m. | § 6:30 a. m. |
| Fast Line | § 8:50 p. m. | § 8:10 p. m. |

§Daily.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.
Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office 56 Clark-st., Sherman House.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atch Ex | *10:15 a. m. | * 4:00 p. m. |
| Peru Accommodation | * 5:00 p. m. | * 9:35 a. m. |
| Night Express | †10:00 p. m. | ‡ 6:30 a. m. |

PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.
Depot corner of Clinton and Carroll-sts., West Side. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., and at depot.

| | Depart. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Day Express | * 8:40 a. m. | * 7:20 p. m. |
| Night Express | § 8:00 p. m. | § 7:30 a. m. |

KANKAKEE LINE.
From Central Depot, foot of Lake-st.

| | Depart. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Day Express (except Sunday) | 9:15 a. m. | 8:30 p. m. |
| Night Express | 8:00 p. m. | 7:45 a. m. |

CINCINNATI AIR LINE & KOKOMO LINE.
From Ky. Depot, corner of Clinton and Carroll-sts.

| | Depart. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Day Express (except Sunday) | 8:40 a. m. | 7:20 p. m. |
| Night Express (daily) | 8:00 p. m. | [illegible] |

# THE CITY.

## GENERAL NEWS.

Mr. James Eggleston, formerly of this city and now Superintendent of the American Express Company, Boston, is at the Palmer.

The Democratic Investigating Committee, to search out the treachery in its own ranks, failed to meet yesterday afternoon. The matter is getting too stale for further probing, apparently.

Company A, First Regiment, met last evening and resolved to hold a reception at their armory on the evening of the 7th of May. The necessary committees were appointed to arrange the details.

Most of the Deputy Collectors were engaged yesterday in making their annual inspection of the distilleries, rendered necessary by the approaching expiration (May 1) of the bonds under which they are running.

The District Court Grand Jury yesterday devoted their attention to three or four small cases of violation of the revenue laws, and a counterfeiting case. It is expected that the Cook County National Bank matter will come up to-day.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, No. 88 Madison street (Tribune Building), was at 8 a. m., 58 degrees; 10 a. m., 62; 12 m., 65; 3 p. m., 64; 8 p. m., 52. Barometer at 8 a. m., 29.87; 8 p. m., 29.86.

The members of the Board of Education whose terms of office expire in June are Inspectors Clark, Hoyne, Welch, Sheeninger, and Reed. They have all done faithful service while in the Board. The new Inspectors take their seats about the 1st of July.

The Thirteenth Ward Republican Club was to have held a meeting in Benz's Hall, on Lake street, near Robey, last evening, but the few who were present concluded to try it again Saturday evening at the same place. The object of the meeting is some business of a financial nature growing out of the election.

Judge Bangs has not heard anything further from Washington relative to the claims of the Government on the "first batch." The question of civil immunity devolves upon the construction of the oral agreement made with their counsel in December, 1875, and January, 1876, and reduced to writing last June.

Jonathan Turner, of the Sagetown Distillery, is undergoing investigation at the hands of the Grand Jury. It is charged that he set up a job whereby the Government was given straw bonds in connection with the running of his business. The particular allegation is subornation of perjury. Parker Mason and ex-Deputy Collectors Root, Hoyt, and Bridges were before the jury.

The edition of The Tribune printed last Sunday contained nearly 3,000 distinct advertisements, filling over sixty columns of the paper. There were about six pages of what are known as "small ads," of which there were 2,650,—and the reader can judge of the immense labor to read, set up, and properly classify over 2,500 different specimens of chirography, very few of them Spencerian, and hundreds of them discounting anything that the late Mr. Greeley could do in his palmiest days. This immense number of advertisements is a far better showing than the New York *Herald* makes, considering the immense constituency the latter paper is made the medium of advertising for.

The funeral of Mrs. Austin Doyle, wife of the Clerk of the Criminal Court, took place yesterday morning. Friends and relatives met at the house on Ontario street near State, and from there went to the Church of the Holy Name, where a requiem mass was said and a sermon preached by the Rev. Dr. McMullen. The high appreciation and affection entertained for this most estimable lady was shown by the immense concourse which attended the services. After their conclusion a large number of the more intimate friends of the deceased accompanied the remains to Calvary. Among those present were the State's Attorney and other officers connected with the Criminal Court, etc.

Coroner Dietzsch yesterday held inquests upon John Asham, a shoemaker, 65 years of age, who died suddenly of heart disease yesterday at his residence, No. 250 Forquer street; and upon Z. G. Sherman, 35 years of age, who died of hemorrhage of the lungs at the County Hospital. Sherman was a son-in-law of a former wealthy citizen named Wilder, whose property is still one of the larger city estates. His dissolute habits soon made an outcast of him, and his family were forced to abandon him. They are now thought to be living in Waukegan. Sunday night, Sherman was found in a partially intoxicated condition in a saloon at the corner of Twelfth and State streets, and, being seized with hemorrhage, was taken to the County Hospital by Officer Adam Fyfe.

### DEATH OF PROF. FREER—ACTION OF THE FACULTY OF RUSH MEDICAL COLLEGE.

At a meeting of the Faculty of Rush Medical College, specially convened, April 13, the Secretary, Prof. Delaskie Miller, M.D., announced the death of the President of the College, Joseph Warren Freer, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Microscopic Anatomy. A committee having been appointed to express the sense of the Faculty on the occasion reported as follows:

Death, the inevitable, which respects neither position nor usefulness, which regards neither hopes nor fears, but with "equal step suspends the emblems of mourning" in the resorts and homes of all the families of men, has again invaded our number and removed from us one whom we honored as the official head of our institution, esteemed as a colleague, and loved as a man. In the full maturity of his years, whilst his faculties were unharmed by Time, and his natural force was not abated, Prof. Freer has yielded to the inexorable fiat, and has gone out from among us "over to the majority." Commencing unusually late in life the study of medical science, he lived long enough to be honorably and worthily advanced to one of the highest positions; to master its teachings to an enviable degree; to have increased by his original investigations knowledge of the truths of Nature; to have acquired the confidence and affection of thousands of pupils; to have illustrated in his life the true physician and teacher; and to crown his career by exhibition of a serenity and fortitude in the immediate contemplation of his "last great change" eminently worthy of a life devoted to earnest study and noble work. Be it therefore

*Resolved*, That we will attend the funeral of our deceased colleague as mourners with the immediate relatives, aiding them in consigning his body to the grave, commending his spirit to the God who gave it, ever retaining his memory in our hearts.

That the college building be suitable draped in mourning.

That a committee be appointed to prepare an appropriate obituary notice, to be laid before the Illinois State Medical Society, and to be preserved among the archives of the College.

That a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions be communicated to the widow of the deceased, and also to the public and professional press.

### THE SHOEMAKERS.

The strike of the bottomers connected with the shoe-houses of George L. Congdon & Co. and William C. Van Alstyne & Co. still continues, each side stubbornly sticking to its own rule of conduct adopted when the strike commenced last week. The manufacturers claim that the workmen have been earning good wages, those at Van Alstyne's making from $14 to $18 per week each, on an average, for sewed work, while those at Congdon's, where they do only pegged work, have been making from $12 to $15 per week. At Van Alstyne's the strike is confined to about thirty men who had been working on ladies' shoes. Those who are working on men's shoes have not rebelled, although they do not make as much as the strikers did. The latter have been earning those wages ever since the 1st of January, about which time the manufacturers promised to raise wages the 1st of June. But the latter date seemed so far ahead to the workmen, or rather to two or three men who run the trade organization, that they decided to make the manufacturers adopt a new bill of prices forthwith, which the manufacturers steadily and persistently refused to do. On two occasions last week the bottomers were ready to go to work at the old rates, and actually made two agreements to that effect. But the fanatics of the organization would not permit this, and by a system of alternate persuasion and bulldozing caused the rank and file to consider their action. The fanatics proved too strong, and the bottomers have gone with them, even though it costs them from $12 to $18 per week for their fun. The manufacturers say they will hold out until the end; so do the bottomers; but the former seem to have the advantage. New hands are being taken in at Van Alstyne's and Congdon's, notwithstanding the fact that the strikers do their best to persuade the new men not to work, and the manufacturers do not anticipate any great trouble or delay in filling their shops. It may take a few days, but they believe by that time either enough new hands will have been engaged or the strikers, seeing their folly, will have returned, and everything will again go on as smoothly as ever. Mr. Van Alstyne said yesterday that his men had been making fully 25 per cent more than workmen of the same kind are making in the East, and that there was really no excuse for the strike. Congdon thinks the strikers bore down on him because he has no Eastern-make shoes to fall back upon in an emergency, but he is rapidly filling up his shop with new men, and expects to go ahead in utter and open defiance of all the striking bottomers in creation.

The statement made Sunday, that the men at C. M. Henderson & Co.'s had struck, was incorrect. There is the best of feeling between the employers and employed, and the men say they do not dream of leaving.

### FOOT-BALL.

The Chicago Foot-Ball Club held a meeting at the Sherman House last evening, and a communication was read from the Secretary of the New York Athletic Club, in substance as follows: It was deemed advisable to invite the London Foot-Ball Club to send a team of ten men to compete with the leading American athletic clubs during the coming season. The Club appointed a committee of two, Messrs. W. B. Curtis and Mr. Sullivan, to consider the action to be taken on the subject. It is thought that if enough stock can be subscribed by citizens to guarantee the expenses, the matter will be an assured success. It will be a treat to the people of Chicago to be able to see these excellently-well developed Englishmen, who are very proficient in all athletic sports, and of course the Chicago Athletic Club will have extreme difficulty in beating them in any of the games. Yet it would be a case of open entries, and it would be a wonder indeed if in Chicago some few could not be found who would give these London athletics a trial at the Olympian games.

### HOTEL ARRIVALS.

*Sherman House*—Mrs. J. A. Oates and company; Judge H. B. Hopkins, Peoria; the Hon. H. D. Dement, Dixon; T. F. Strong, Fond du Lac; Henry May, Honolulu; T. M. Maltbee, Hartford; J. Stillwell, Chatsworth; James G. Naddy, New York; G. D. Boyden, Lincoln.... *Tremont House*—T. G. Barron, Logansport; the Hon. A. H. Morrison, St. Joe; W. W. Wren, Australia; the Hon. F. F. Ford, Madison; the Hon. Z. Rice, Grand Rapids; H. A. Combes, New York; Gen. A. Baily, U. S. A.; Ralph Emerson, Rockford; W. S. [illegible], Boston; T. J. Callinan, Cincinnati; F. H. [illegible], San Francisco; W. H. Pratt, New York; W. D. [illegible], Baltimore.... *Grand Pacific*—Henry E. [illegible], London; Senator S. B. Conover, Florida; the Hon. J. C. Gregory, Madison; F. B. Osborne, Mobile; the Hon. W. D. Washburn, Minneapolis; G. W. Quintard, New York; W. G. Milligan, Philadelphia; C. D. Woolworth, [illegible]; W. C. Van Horne, LaCrosse; C. S. Ingham, [illegible]; R. F. Oliver, St. Louis; R. T. Coverdale, Cincinnati; Alfred Beemer, Lachine; C. J. L. Meyers, Fond du Lac; L. H. Goodrich, Mayor of Braidwood; H. C. Roberts, Rochester; Manuel Govin, St. Augustine, Fla.... *Palmer House*—The Hon. D. O. Blanchard, Boston; Dr. W. Gilfeilan, Brooklyn; Gen. W. D. Powell, Memphis; Mayor W. F. Burgdorf, Carlinsville, Ill.; E. G. Maclay, St. Louis; Charles Gore, New York; H. Gilbert, Atlanta, John B. Frisbie, California; Fred Miller, St. Louis; the Hon. M. C Brown, Toledo; Robert Burrell and William Loves, New Zealand; M. D. Landon (Eli Perkins), New York; Charles T. Titus, New York; G. P. Burke, Colorado; Gen. J. J. Smith, Omaha; John Bremer, Springfield.... *The Commercial*—J. H. Spencer, New York; O. T. Smith, Boston; B. F. Webster, Albany; J. G. Morse, Battle Creek; C. D. Burnham, Joliet; R. W. Rogers, Rockford.

# DR. TIFFANY.

## FAREWELL RECEPTION LAST EVENING.

The ladies of Trinity Methodist Church gave their retiring pastor, the Rev. Dr. Tiffany, and his family, a farewell reception last evening in the church parlors. There have been many receptions in Trinity Church, at one time and another, but perhaps none were more representative, not only of Trinity but other Methodist churches in the city, and, on that account, none were more generally and thoroughly enjoyable, than the one given Dr. Tiffany last evening, prior to his removal to New York to preside over St. Paul's Methodist Church of that city. The company began to assemble about 8 o'clock, and their numbers were soon reinforced by additions from the First, Wabash Avenue, Michigan Avenue, Park Avenue, and Grace Churches. Among those present a Tribune reporter noticed the following: The Rev. and Mrs. John Atkinson, the Rev. S. H. McChesney, Dr. Tripp, Mr. J. B. Hobbs, Dr. and Mrs. Hill, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Bradley, Mr. and Mrs. John A. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. M. Clancey, Mr. and Mrs. Amos Granniss, Mr. Edward Burling, the Rev. Dr. Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Truesdell, Dr. and Mrs. Emmonds, Mr. and Mrs. Leander J. Stone, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Kellogg, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Brown, Mr. T. J. Berry, Mr. Simeon W. King, Mr. Robert D. Fowler, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Waughop, Mrs. John A. Logan, Mr. and Mrs. Lazear, Miss Dollie Logan, Miss Burling, Miss Nellie Marshall, Miss Mary Hill, Miss Cassie Harvey, Miss Nellie Granniss, Miss Sue Cross, Dr. and Mrs. Roler, Mr. and Mrs. J. Irving Pearce, Mr. and Mrs. Myron L. Pearce, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Lombard, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Hanchett, Mrs. Scovill and Miss Birdie Scovill, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Wheeler, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Culbertson, Mr. and Mrs. Ware, Mr. and Mrs. Matson Hill, Mr. and Mrs. Robert McCabe, Mr. Will Tucker, Mrs. Jewett, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Scranton, Dr. and Mrs. S. C. Blake, Mrs. Emily Colby, Mr. and Mrs. Winholtz, Mr. Schwartz, Mr. and Mrs. Hart, Mr. and Mrs. Judson Eldridge, Mr. and Mrs. Laurie, Miss Katie Lombard, Miss Carrie Hill, Miss Carrie Waughop, Mr. and Mrs. O. H. Horton, the Rev. A. W. Patton, Mr. Frank Wilson, Mr Robert Ware, Mr. Arthur Waughop, Miss Jennie Anderson, and many others.

During the early part of the evening, to the temporary interruption of a great deal of cheerful, social intercourse, Dr. Tiffany availed himself of a last opportunity to administer

### THE ORDINANCE OF BAPTISM,

the subject being an exceedingly plump and beautiful infant, Miss Jane Kellogg Atwood. After this the time was again given up to the usual social features on such occasions, including, of course, a visit by every one present to the tables, whereon a goodly collation had been set forth. For the unqualified success of this part of the entertainment those present were greatly indebted to Mrs. R. O. F. Ruler, Mrs. C. G. Truesdell, Mrs. F. E. Bradley, Mrs. Allison, Mrs. John A. Logan, Mrs. Lazear, Mrs. John A. Thomas, Mrs. J. W. Waughop, and the Misses Spalding, Wilson, Hanchett, Hill, and Jant. The floral decorations were quite handsome, some beautiful calla lilies presented by Miss Dollie Logan attracting particular attention and admiration.

The reception was exceedingly informal in its character, and, in accordance with this spirit, there were no pretty speeches and no farewell presentations, but the members took the opportunity of quietly expressing to Dr. Tiffany and his family their regrets at being obliged to part. The entertainment was prolonged to a reasonably late hour and was concluded to the entire satisfaction of all present.

Dr. Tiffany will leave for his future charge this afternoon. The congregation has been wonderfully fortunate in securing as their pastor for the next six months the Rev. W. F. Crafts, of New Bedford, Mass., who has recently been transferred from the Eastern to the Western Conference, and who will assume charge of Trinity on the 29th of this month. Dr. Crafts is about 34 years of age, and is highly spoken of as a most earnest, active worker in the cause, and as a most genial, attractive gentleman. He is especially interested in the Sunday-school work. Dr. Tiffany's time did not really expire until next October, but, owing to his desire to locate in New York, where his family reside,—which desire was only intensified by the recent death of his mother, and the consequent wish on his part to be near the remaining members of his family as soon as possible,—the congregation of Trinity consented to part with him this spring. The Eastern Conference met this month, and it was then decided to remove the Rev. Mr. Crafts to the Western. The latter Conference will meet next October, when a regular appointment will be made to supply Dr. Tiffany's place, Dr. Crafts simply filling the interim.

There is to be another change in Trinity Church, and this is no less than the substitution for the present quartette choir of a picked chorus of eighteen voices, under the direction of Mr. W. M. Smith. This change will be made on the 1st of May.

# DECORATION DAY.

## THE GRAND ARMY PREPARING FOR IT.

A meeting of delegates from the different Posts of the G. A. R. in the city was held last evening at the Grand Pacific to make arrangements for the proper observance of Decoration Day. Mr. A. J. Pratt, of Ransom Post, called the meeting to order, and, on motion, was elected Chairman. He briefly stated the business in hand, and advised that the celebration, though not niggardly in its character, should be marked by the element of simplicity. This he considered as in keeping with the solemnity of the occasion, and as being appropriate to the condition of business. Capt. L. F. Jacobs said that a committee from the Chicago Veteran Club had been appointed to confer with the delegates, and moved that their names be handed in. On motion, the Committee from the Union Veteran Club were invited to co-operate with the G. A. R.

Mr. A. P. Maddock asked what the duties of the members of committees would be. Gen. J. S. Reynolds said that heretofore various Posts had been assigned to different cemeteries, and that system had worked well. It had been suggested that the programme should be varied this time, the Posts all uniting. He fully agreed as to the advantages of simplicity in the ceremonies, but thought a definite programme should be prepared, embracing an oration, vocal and instrumental music, and speeches.

Mr. Maddock said that Col. Quirk, of the Second Regiment, had informed him that that body had resolved to have a tent at Calvary Cemetery, and celebrate the Roman Catholic service there. He supposed that this might be interesting to the Grand Army and therefore mentioned the subject. Perhaps Post Commanders would express the views of their respective Posts as to which cemeteries they would wish to attend.

A delegate wished to know if Col. Quirk spoke officially on behalf of the Second Regiment. Mr. Maddock did not know how this was; he addressed Mr. Quirk as Colonel.

Gen. Reynolds thought it would be best for one Post to attend at Calvary in conjunction with the Second Regiment, and moved that a committee of one from each Post be appointed to designate which cemeteries the different Posts should be assigned to. The motion prevailed, and on motion the Committee was formed of the Post Commanders with a representative from the Union Veteran Club. A general invitation to the First and Second Regiments and all other military organizations, as well as the citizens generally, to participate in the ceremonies was extended on motion of Gen. Reynolds. The Secretary was also instructed to notify the Executive Committee of the Citizens' Association of the invitation to the citizens, and to ask them to appoint a committee to meet with the Committee of the G. A. R.

The Sub-Committee reported in favor of the following arrangements: G. H. Thomas and Lyons Posts, Graceland; Whittier and Hilliard (Englewood) Posts, Oakwood; Reynolds Post, 28, Rosehill. The Committee also asked the North Side Veteran Association to join at Graceland. As to Ransom Post, they were unable to report, and the Post is left free to take in either Calvary or Rosehill Cemeteries as they may be able to decide among themselves. On motion of Comrade Cutch, the Secretary was instructed to call upon the President of the Citizens' Association and solicit the assistance of that body and of citizens generally in raising the necessary funds. It is estimated, judging on the basis of last year, that some $500 will be necessary to insure a fitting and proper celebration, and this sum there should certainly not be the slightest difficulty in procuring.

A Finance Committee, consisting of one member from each Post and one from the Union Veteran Club, was appointed, and it was decided that whatever general fund should be raised it be divided between the different cemeteries pro rata. The Committee then adjourned until next Monday evening, same time and place, and at the next meeting representatives of the different military organizations and the citizens generally are expected to attend.

# THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE.

## MR. BRENTANO'S VIEWS.

The *Staats-Zeitung* of yesterday had the following communication from the Hon. Lorenz Brentano:

"It was announced awhile ago from Washington that the President had established the rule that any officer who had done his duty for four years should be reappointed, if there were no reasons against it of a personal or moral nature; but that there should be a change after eight years, if an equally competent and meritorious competitor sought the position. This rule relates chiefly to the Postmasters who are nominated by the President, being those who receive a salary of more than $1,000. Later, this statement was declared to be incorrect.

"I can hardly believe that such a rule would be established in regard to Postmasters or other officers. It seems to me that it would be very difficult to fix rules for a Civil Service in a republican government, since in practice there must be a large number of exceptions. The republican basis of our form of government is on the one side opposed to the creation of a bureaucracy such as we find in monarchical States, and on the other hand it is not the interest of the republic that officers should be removed without sufficient cause. Here, as elsewhere, the truth lies midway.

"In the case of officers who are elected by the people, there is an opportunity, after the expiration of their terms of office, where a re-election is not expressly forbidden, to decide whether the present incumbent shall be retained or another elected in his place; and, if a man has done his duty, generally his re-election follows, unless political considerations are against it. From the last consideration has arisen the time-honored custom of giving a President no more than two terms; and the reasons in favor of a single term are so weighty that they will sooner or later lead to a change in the provisions of the Constitution on the subject.

"Now, whether the above-mentioned statement regarding the rule alleged to have been established by the President is, as a whole, true or not, there is one branch of the public service where it was once in force, and where it should be restored. This is the diplomatic and consular service. Thomas Jefferson, who concurred in the principle that the officers should not be changed for political reasons, and who, as he himself wrote, permitted every employe to think how and what he wanted, and who allowed his strongest opponents, if they were good men, to retain their positions, was of the opinion that no American Minister should remain abroad longer than eight years. The position of Minister at Paris, where Mr. Short was then stationed, had to be filled; and, notwithstanding his personal preference for Short, Jefferson did not renominate him, and communicated this fact to Mr. Short in a letter, in which he said that after his own return after an absence of seven years he was amazed at the great changes which had taken place, and found himself alien to the feelings and sentiments of the people. Therefore he proposed to the President to establish a rule that no Minister should be abroad longer than eight years, and President Washington gave his consent. Hence it was impossible for him to intrust the embassy to Mr. Short, who had been abroad for seventeen years.

"That which is said here of Ministers is naturally true of Consuls. No American citizen should live too long in a foreign land; and the American Ambassador at Berlin, Mr. Bancroft Davis, recognized this fact in a report which he made to the State Department a few years ago. Nevertheless, there appears recently to have been adopted, so far as the diplomatic, and especially the consular, service is concerned, a more permanent system to have been adopted than with other Federal officers. Thus Mr. Marsh has been Minister to Italy since 1861, and the Ministers to the Hawaiian Islands and Hayti have been there since Grant first went into office. Mr. Washburne, at Paris, like the Minister to Sweden, had the good taste, after an absence of eight years, to ask for his recall. Among the Consuls given in the State Department register are twenty-one who have held their places for more than eight years, five for sixteen years, and one since 1848; while nineteen were appointed immediately after Grant's inauguration, and have lived abroad since that time. Many of these Consuls are utterly denationalized, have married or gone into business abroad, and have no idea of returning to the United States.

"According to the regulation proposed by Jefferson, and consented to by Washington, all Ministers and Consuls who have been abroad more than eight years should be called home. This would be a practical and real reform in the Civil Service."

# AMUSEMENTS.

### HAVERLY'S.

The Oates English Opera Troupe, always popular, opened to an excellent house last night in "Mme. Angot's Daughter." Not a little difficulty was experienced by the company in reaching Chicago, as they were compelled to take a special train to the city because of a break-down on the road. But, despite the fatigue of travel, the opera was well rendered, the comic elements fairly presented, and the singing good. The opera has been given so often here, and the troupe so well known, that compliments are unnecessary. Nothing of the old fire has been lost, and the patrons of Haverly's are offered a week of fun and fine music.

### M'VICKER'S.

Notwithstanding severe indisposition, Mr. Chanfrau appeared last night in "Sam," the best of his characters, and one which serves best to display his talents at advantage. There was not a very large audience, but it was sympathetic and enthusiastic.

### NEW CHICAGO.

Billy Rice's new troupe started off well with a good programme and a fair house. Some parts were extremely funny, while others were amusing from their old-time recollections. It is a bad business to offer a Chicago audience an old performance, for there is a strong affection for minstrelsy in the city, and Rice will find it to his advantage if he will utilize his talent in the production of novelties rather than time-honored performances.

### HEMAN ALLEN.

By an error, the complimentary concert to Mr. Heeman Allen was announced in The Sunday Tribune for the 16th inst. It will be given at Kimball's piano-rooms to-morrow evening, the 18th, with an admirable programme.

# THE HEGWEIN CASE.

## ANOTHER MAN IDENTIFIED.

Yesterday forenoon Sergt. Gahan, of the Union Stock-Yards Police, took John and Lawrence Nolan, the brothers accused of being participants in the Hegwein burglary, to the house of that much-injured party for the purpose of learning whether Mr. Hegwein could identify them or not. On arriving at the house, corner of Wentworth avenue and Forty-seventh street, the prisoners were not made known to Mr. Hegwein, and were seated among a number of other persons, but he immediately pointed out John Nolan as the man whom he saw at the foot of his bed the night of the robbery. The other, Lawrence, he could not identify. Justice Mitchell, of the Stock-Yards, was present when the identification took place, and the prisoners were taken back to his office, and, with Eberley and Keil, the other persons alleged to have been concerned in the burglary, they were held in bonds of $2,000 each to appear Thursday morning at 9 o'clock for examination on the charge of burglary, the officers deeming that the penalty for that crime will be sufficient to answer the ends of justice in the event of conviction, although the crimes of attempted arson and murder might be added and indictments obtained on them all. The accused were unable to furnish bail, and were recommitted to cells in the lock-up. The Nolan brothers procured counsel, but the other two have not. A night clerk in the Rock Island House, on Sherman street, where the Nolans were stopping, appeared at the police station and stated to Justice Mitchell and the Sergeant that the brothers were in their room on the night of the burglary; he saw them, and noticed that one of them came there as late as 1 o'clock in the morning, at which time he saw the other in bed. The burglary is believed to have occurred after that hour. The officers are inclined to the belief that the Nolans will prove an honest alibi, and think that the murderous and severe beating Mr. Hegwein received on the head from the burglars has rendered his brain a little confused, and he is therefore liable to be mistaken regarding the identity of John Nolan, who is a rougher-looking man than his brother. But of Keil and Eberley's identity Mr. Hegwein has not the slightest doubt, and the fact that a set of silver-plated tea-spoons, a pair of suspenders, and several plugs of tobacco were found in Eberley's room at Keil's boarding-house, on the corner of State and Forty-third streets, those articles being stolen from Hegwein's store, and corresponding with other similar goods therein, and known to have been undisturbed when the store was closed on the night of the burglary, points strongly to the guilt of those prisoners.

### NO TRACE OF THE MISSING MONEY AND JEWELRY

has been discovered, and it is thought that Eberley and Keil's capture was so quickly effected after the burglary, that they did not have an opportunity to divide the swag.

Eberley is said by those who know him to have been the companion of thieves in this city, but the pumping process fails to budge him an iota regarding his knowledge of the robbery. Keil is not an intelligent German, and certainly not a professional burglar, but he is quite reticent, though he has disclaimed in emphatic terms any connection with the crime. His wife—who can scarcely speak English—called at the Stock-Yards Station yesterday morning, and informed the Justice and the Sergeant that her husband and Eberley were home on the night of the robbery. She was questioned closely, but maintained her positive assertion.

As an evidence of the adroit manner in which the thieves worked, it may be stated that three windows in the rear of Hegwein's store were arranged for easy opening by placing beneath the sash small pieces of coal, which raised the windows sufficiently high to prevent the spring bolts or fastenings in the side of the sash from sliding into their slots or holes.

Mr. Hegwein said he felt the burglars leap over him and take the $400 in money from beneath his mattress, but he was powerless to move by reason of the chloroforming he received, a fact which further shows that one or more of the thieves were fully acquainted with the location of money and valuables about the house.

Although still suffering from the injuries to his skull and face, Mr. Hegwein showed some improvement yesterday, and care will soon make him about as well as ever, but he is marked for life by the ugly cuts on his face and forehead.

A search warrant was issued yesterday at Mr. Hegwein's instance, for the purpose of examining the premises of Robert Blaney, a man living a short distance north of Hegwein's, on Wentworth avenue, but nothing was found to implicate that person in the crime. The fact that Blaney had been in company with the Nolans a day or two before the burglary, and the former had had some difficulty with Hegwein in the course of trading, was the cause of the issuing of the warrant. Blaney is an employe at the Rock Island car-shops, and bears a good reputation among his neighbors as a hard-working and honest man.

The officers at the Stock-Yards are on the lookout for several known thieves who have been about there lately, and it may be that a day or two will bring some more captures.

# THE COUNTY BUILDING.

Contractor Sexton commenced making brick yesterday for the new Court-House.

The Grand Jury yesterday disposed of fifteen cases of the lower order, and found bills in about half of them.

Levy continues to neglect his business and live at the public's expense, all efforts to obtain bondsmen having so far been unavailing.

The Criminal Court was not in session yesterday owing to the death of Mrs. Doyle. The door of the Criminal Clerk's office was hung with crape, and the Sheriff, State's Attorney, and other authorities were absent attending the funeral.

Sheriff Kern is busy making out his first semi-annual report. He expects that while it will show that his number of boarders has been in excess of those of former Sheriffs, that it will also show that he has worked some needed reforms in the management of his office.

The Commissioners and Periolat were in consultation Sunday with their lobbyists at Springfield about the bills to abolish the "County Ring." These gentlemen visited the city for instructions and cash, and left yesterday morning, fully equipped for another week's work.

Walker brought in his first bill for extras on the Court-House yesterday. He claims $3,900 for leveling the foundation and rebuilding two piers. Whatever he is allowed will be deducted from Harms' claims for "extras," however, as the work he has done was covered by his contract.

The County Collector yesterday swore in a large corps of special deputies, each giving bond in the sum of $10,000, and they will at once enter upon the collection of the delinquent tax on personal property. They go forth instructed to levy where delinquents refuse to pay, and the work of tax-gathering is to be pushed in this direction as never before.

Commissioner Schmidt, in advocating the paying of a high salary for a Superintendent for the Court-House, yesterday said that, if no more than $5 a day was paid to such an official, he would steal, and the county would be worse off in the end. His remarks were received with surprise by his fellow-members, who had been toiling for years for the pittance of $5 per day, and who thought the remark was uncalled for. He did not intend to be personal, however, and does not wish his speech to be understood as an argument in favor of increasing the per diem of the members of the Board.

### PRACTICALLY BURSTED.

Walker has suspended work on the Court-House, as he promised a few days ago, unless he was advanced some money. His excuse for stopping is that he is waiting for Sexton's brick work, or, in other words, that he is delayed by Sexton. He completed the first course of cut-stone Saturday, and was ordered to go on with the second course; and, inasmuch as Sexton is going forward with the brick-work, his excuse is very gauzy. The fact is, Mr. Walker has no stone in the city to set, and it is not convenient for him to bring any before he gets some money from somewhere, notwithstanding his representations. The situation, then, is just as has been before stated,—no pay, no work. Without money it is impossible for him to go forward, and the time when he may reasonably expect money appears to be growing more remote every day. Without money it is only a question of time when he will be forced to abandon the contract, an hour looked longingly forward to by not a few of the Commissioners.

### AN APT SCHOLAR IN LIMBO.

Samuel S. Chester, of Boone County, has caused his name to be entered on the Jail records, and he is now in one of its airy cells. He came to this city a year or more ago with a contempt for country schools for the purpose of ripening into a scholar, that he might return to his country home and be known for his learning. He speedily learned to part his hair in the middle, to stay out late at night, and formed a social circle, in which were many ladies. In an evil hour he was captured by the smiles of one of these, a Miss Salina Olson, and he is now in jail because he refuses to write home to his father to send him the money to care for her child, which twelve of his peers said late Saturday night he was the father of. He is expecting the old gentleman on to see him every day, and when he comes will ask him to go on his bond, that he may return to his boarding-house, No. 199 Market street, and finish his course of studies. He wants to be tried again, and to that end will take an appeal from the County to the Circuit Court.

### STRANGE LIBERALITY.

That was a very liberal offer on the part of Periolat to give the County Board $400 for the use of the widows and orphans, on condition that he should have the use of the fence around the Court-House Square for advertising purposes. It was equally liberal on the part of the Board a few days later to give Mr. Sexton $400 to build a plank roadway on which to haul his brick and iron for the Court-House work. These liberal things were strangely followed by a strange thing yesterday, which may mean something,—the Committee on Public Buildings reported in favor of giving Periolat's $400 to build Sexton's $400 roadway. The strange thing about the report is that it was made without the authority of the Committee, and, in fact, against its express order, and it would have been smuggled through had not a member who hoped to get a part of that $400 for a certain charitable institution discovered the trick. If it had gone through, the scheme would have been very simple, and Periolat would have been just $400 ahead, for Sexton would have never thought of such a thing as asking him for that amount, or any part of it. And he may be ahead anyhow, for if Sexton is given $400 from any other fund he can readily transfer it, and, appreciating the obligation that he is already under to Periolat, will not hesitate to do it. In any event there is something singular about this $400 deal all around, and if the friends of the widows in the Board do not keep a sharp lookout it is feared that very little of the amount will ever go to comfort them in their old age.

# THE CITY-HALL.

The Comptroller yesterday redeemed $8,800 of the popular loan certificates.

The police and firemen will be paid their March salaries Wednesday, probably. The school-teachers will be paid Saturday.

L. A. Babcock took out a permit yesterday to build a three-story and basement store and dwelling, 29x60 feet, at 835 West Lake street. Cost, $3,500.

Sunday morning the only remaining patient in the pest-house died, and now the city is without a case of small-pox and the pest-house without an occupant.

The city's receipts yesterday were $2,225 in the Water Department, $467 from miscellaneous sources, and $600 from licenses. The police are stirring up the tardy license-takers.

The Police Department will either to-day or to-morrow open bids for furnishing the police force with summer hats. The hats are to be dark blue, high, round, and stiff-crowned and stiff-brimmed.

Scarlet fever was reported yesterday at Nos. 819 Cottage Grove avenue, 661 Sedgwick, 338 South Morgan, 8 Nebraska, 734 Noble. The death-rate starts out lightly, and the authorities hope that a continuance of pleasant weather will do much to eliminate the disease.

The Committee on Markets was to have met at 2:30 yesterday afternoon in the City Clerk's office for the consideration of that proposed ordinance for establishing a Hide Inspector, and though several interested hide and leather dealers were present, but one Alderman turned up.

Assistant Corporation-Counsel Adams returned from Springfield last Saturday, and left for the capital again last night. He is putting in good work in behalf of the Past-Tax-Collection bill, and consequently in the interest of the municipality. He reports that the bill had passed the Senate, and had been ordered a second reading before the House. He thinks that all opposition to the bill has been removed, and that it will ultimately pass.

The matter of gas is being mildly agitated in the minds of some of the officials. The time for the setting of a new price upon the illuminating fluid—May 1—is fast approaching, and several of the Aldermen are afraid that, unless the city can make some amicable agreement between Messrs. Billings and Watkins before that date, the old price will continue in vogue; and in case Judge Drummond's decision, if given at all, be in favor of the gas concerns, that the city will be under the thumbs of those companies until the time of the expiration of the existing contracts.

The second test of the West Side pumping-works engines will commence at 9 o'clock this morning, under the direction and control of Messrs. Lane, of Milwaukee; Haswell, of Louisville, and Warrington, of this city,—all of whom were on the Committee who made the first test of the machines. Mr. Quintard, the chief representative of the firm which built the engines, is in the city to watch his interests. The engines are in excellent condition, and everything about the works and liable to be used in the test is in first-rate order. The machinery has been very carefully and critically handled in the past few weeks, and note taken of all points wherein improvement might be made, so that now it is thought that they can be operated to give the maximum effect. The success of the test is confidently expected by one party interested, and City Engineer Chesbrough says that complete success would not astonish him much.

The Registrar of Statistics of the Health Department reports that there were 158 deaths last week in the city, an increase of 15 over the previous week, and of 32 over the corresponding week in 1876. There were 86 males and 72 females; 51 married and 107 single; 4 colored. Forty-three were under 1 year of age. The deaths by wards were as follows: First, 3; Second, 7; Third, 5; Fourth, 8; Fifth, 6; Sixth, 15; Seventh, 9; Eighth, 8; Ninth, 6; Tenth, 2; Eleventh, 3; Twelfth, 9; Thirteenth, 9; Fourteenth, 15; Fifteenth, 9; Sixteenth, 9; Seventeenth, 8; Eighteenth, 4. The ratio of deaths was 1 for every 2,658 of population. The nativities were as follows: Austria, 1; Bohemia, 2; Canada, 3; Chicago, 18; other parts are of the United States, 27; England, 3; Germany, 18; Norway, Nova Scotia, and Poland, 1 each; Sweden, 2; unknown, 4. The principal causes of death were: Accidents, 3; convulsions, 15; croup, 3; enteritis, 5; scarlet fever, 20; inanition, 7; meningitis, 8; pneumonia, 10; suicide, 5; small-pox, 1.

# ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A quarterly meeting of the Directors of the Washingtonian Home will be held at the Home this evening.

The Rev. W. J. Erdman will give a Bible-reading in Lower Farwell Hall, before the Bible Association, at 11 o'clock a. m. to-day.

The Rev. Alexander Youker will preach this evening at 7:30 in Calvary Tabernacle, No. 320 Ogden avenue, near Harrison street. Seats free.

A Gospel temperance-meeting under the auspices of the Reformed men will be held in the Methodist Episcopal Church, corner Fulton street and Artesian avenue, this evening, led by George Evans, assisted by several other Reformed men.

A dime Sunday-school concert will be given at the Ada Street Methodist Episcopal Church Thursday evening for the benefit of the Sunday-school. There will be choice music, recitations, readings, singing, etc. The Sunday-school has been preparing for this concert for several weeks. There is no doubt that there will be a large attendance.

A Gospel temperance meeting, under the auspices of the Reformed men, will be held at the Temperance Coffee-House, corner Thirty-ninth street and Cottage Grove avenue, this evening at 8 o'clock, led by Thomas Hine, assisted by several other reformed men.

The annual meeting of the Woman's Presbyterian Board of Missions of the Northwest will be held in the First Presbyterian Church, in this city, on the 25th and 26th of this month. All of the railroads centering in Chicago will give to delegates greatly reduced rates of fare. To secure the same, delegates should apply for certificates to the Secretary, Room 48 McCormick Block.

# CRIMINAL.

John Carroll, for the larceny of $17 worth of clothes from John Keefe, was locked up at the West Madison Street Station last night.

The residence of William Brady, No. 964 Dearborn street, was entered by burglars at an early hour yesterday morning and about $100 worth of clothing and jewelry taken away.

Justice Foote yesterday disposed of the following: George Koester, burglary, $1,000 bonds to April 19; John Sternberger, $1,000 to April 26 for receiving stolen property, knowing it to be such.

Eliza Dennis and Louisa Williams, inmates of a ranch at No. 463 Clark street, are locked up at the Armory charged with beating Pat Bartlett, of Lemont, out of $6. A saloon-keeper named William Anson is also locked up on the same case.

William Emmett, manager of the Academy of Music, vainly imagines himself a pugilist, and is therefore always getting into trouble. Yesterday he was arrested upon a warrant for assault sworn out by James A. Kelly, one of the performers at the theatre.

A servant-girl named Nellie Smith was arrested yesterday by Detectives Ryan and Osterman charged with the larceny of a velvet cloak and jewelry valued in all at about $200 from her mistress, Mrs. Jewett, of No. 896 Indiana avenue. The property has not yet been recovered.

A. W. Wells, of No. 795 Carroll avenue, yesterday proceeded to make a levy upon Samuel Bliss' wholesale grocery, No. 37 Wabash avenue. Bliss and two of his employes, E. Stuhlfier and E. N. Goodwillie, resisted, and were arrested therefor on warrants for riot by Officer Fitch Taylor, of the West Madison Street Station.

Mrs. L. C. Simmons was recently arrested by Detective Simmons, upon suspicion of having stolen a watch and chain from Mrs. Anderson's laundry on Halsted street. She was before Justice Wallace yesterday and had the case continued to Saturday, but thus far there is nothing to inplicate her in the theft. The real thief will undoubtedly soon be caught.

Officer P. Gavin yesterday discovered a youngster named Henry Mesler in the act of picking a lady's pocket on the circus grounds, and while making the arrest was set upon and badly beaten by the boy's companions, receiving one serious scalp wound on the back of the head. A negro who attempted to aid the officer was also badly beaten. Mesler was finally locked up at the Armory.

James Filkins, a young man high up in criminal fame, was yesterday arrested by Detective Malorey in the Cottage Grove District, and turned over to Detective Stewart, who wanted Filkins, upon suspicion, for the Josie Putnam robbery on Wabash avenue some weeks ago. But Josie failed to identify Jimmie as one of the robbers, and hence the charge has been changed to vagrancy under the new State law.

"Wat" McLain, brother of Constable McLain, is a masher. When a Constable presented him yesterday with a warrant calling for his arrest for riot, he told the Constable to go where corn is $2 a bushel. The Constable was afraid to tackle him, and rushed back to Justice Foote's office and procured additional warrants for threats and resistance, got some handcuffs and shackles, and another Constable, and went out on the war-path. He is there yet.

A "shabby-genteel" named Harry Burnett was recently arrested in Detroit for having in his possession and trying to dispose of a picture,—Constant Meyer's "Sister of Charity." The picture was on exhibition at the last Exposition, and then was taken charge of by Mr. Keitz, a well-known picture dealer in this city. By him it was placed on exhibition in a Dearborn street tailor shop, and while there it was stolen. The proprietor, represented by O. B. Smith, was so delighted at regaining the painting uninjured that he was easily persuaded by Burnett's friends, who are quite respectable, not to prosecute.

Justice Summerfield yesterday morning held the following: Rudolph Schoesinger, forging checks on departments in Mandell Bros.' dry-goods store, in which he was a clerk, and stealing the goods so obtained, $500 to the Criminal Court; Peter Oleson, larceny of a cheese from J. L. Hack, of No. 61 South Water street, $300 to the Criminal Court; J. B. Montgomery, larceny of letters and other mail from street mail-boxes, $1,000 to the Criminal Court; Mary Burns, drunk, thirty days in the House of Correction; Ida King, Maggie Daley, and Carrie Young, drunken vagrants, $100 each; "Waterford Jack" and Annie Tucker, street-walkers, $10 each; eleven others, $5 each; Mary Gleason, keeping house of ill-fame, $100 fine; six inmates, $50 each; Charles Schilling and Stephen S. Huse, larceny of horses, $1,000 to the 18th; Annie Peterson, Bell Dawson, and Eliza Churchill, vagrants, $50 each; Frank Jones, picking the pocket of Mrs. A. E. Scott, of Evanston, $400 to the Criminal Court; John Bevan, unlicensed second-hand dealer, charged with receiving property stolen from Mrs. A. H. Robinson's house on Fourth avenue, $600 to the 17th; Delia Hickman, same case, $300 to the 17th. Justice Scully held J. Wesley in $300 to the Criminal Court for larceny from John Quinn, of No. 22 Green street; Sarah O'Brien, disorderly, $50; James Fisk and Emma Skelly, vagrants, $20 or three months each.

### ATTEMPTED BURGLARY.

Thieves are infesting the Sothern suburbs of the city, particularly Hyde Park and Union Stock Yards, and, unless additional police aid is rendered, the residents of these places must submit to the plundering process as gracefully as possible. The bold burglary and robbery at Hegwein's store, on Wentworth avenue, is followed by a similar attempt to rob the grocery store of N. Stone, at the corner of Indiana and Egan avenues. The latter thoroughfare is the dividing line between the city and Hyde Park, and if a city policeman gets around his four-square-mile beat once a night he does well, and that is all the protection the people have. The lone and solitary patrolman of Hyde Park is never heard of in that quiet neighborhood, and burglars can do their work and brook no interference from citizens. Four ruffians were observed Sunday midnight at Mr. Stone's store-windows by two servant-girls employed in the house of Mr. Bender, who lives close by, on Indiana avenue, and they were endeavoring to effect an entrance. When the young women came near them, as they had to do in passing, one of the fellows watched them, and they ran into the house and informed Mr. Bender of what they had seen. That gentleman procured a revolver, and, going to his front door, fired two shots in the air for the purpose of scaring the thieves off. The reports of the pistol had the desired effect, the burglars scampering off without accomplishing their design. Mr. Stone and family were sleeping in the upper part of the house at the time, but were not awakened by the noise. The thieves also tried the doors of Adam Cope, a butcher, whose shop adjoins Mr. Stone's store. Several other attempts at robbery have been made in the vicinity above mentioned, and better police protection is needed there.

## THIS MEANS BUSINESS.

*To the proprietors of any hotel in Chicago, particularly of the Grand Pacific, who are falsely claiming that their houses are practically fire-proof, and at the same time paying insurance for a hazardous risk:* Having erected a FIRE-PROOF hotel at an additional cost of over $500,000, and being unwilling that any other hotel in Chicago should claim exception in this respect when the facts do not warrant it, I hereby invite such unscrupulous persons to build a fire in the centre of any chamber or room in the Palmer House proper (the Wabash avenue extension excepted), the furniture, carpets, mirrors, etc., to be undisturbed, and the doors and windows to remain closed for one hour. If at the expiration of that time the fire does not spread beyond the room the person accepting this invitation is to pay for all damage done and for the use of the room. If the fire does extend beyond the room (I claim that it will not) there shall be no charge for damage done.

The test can take place on the 1st of June. If the invitation is not accepted by that time I propose, with the consent of the Underwriters of Chicago, to make the test myself, believing that the result would be the same as on a former occasion, when a fire burned for nine hours in one of the rooms, and did less than $100 damage.

Potter Palmer.

## THE WINDSOR.

Every precaution against fire has been provided by the proprietors of the Windsor Hotel, on Fifth avenue, between Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh streets, New York. There are four five-inch mains running from the engine-room in the sub-basement to the roof. Each main has an outlet on the seven floors, with 100 feet of hose all ready for service, so that there are 400 feet of hose ready on each story. What with iron ladders running on the outsides of the building, every one may feel reasonably sure of escape. No house is better provided with such appliances.

## PIANOS TO RENT.

At Lyon & Healy's, State and Monroe streets, you can always rent a good upright or square piano, at a low rate.

## HYMENEAL.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

Keokuk, Ia., April 16.—Isaac Weil, of Ottawa, Ill., and Miss Rosa Teller, of this city, were married last evening. The wedding took place in the Jewish Synagogue, and was a very brilliant affair. This was the second time the Jewish marriage ceremony was ever performed in public here, and an immense crowd was present to witness it—two or three times as many as could gain access to the church. The groom is the son of S. Weil, one of the wealthiest Israelites of Chicago, and the bride the most beautiful Hebrew young lady of this city.

## THE BRAIDWOOD MINERS.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

Braidwood, Ill., April 16.—Much to the satisfaction of all concerned, everything passed off quietly to-day. The only demonstration made was about 3 o'clock this afternoon. The miners formed in procession, headed by the miners' band, marched through the principal streets, and then went into a caucus and resolved that they each make a formal demand upon the several companies for the amount of wages due them, and, if refused, to commence immediate legal proceedings against the coal companies. The leaders advised them to keep cool and do nothing rash, after which they adjourned and marched to their respective companies' offices and demanded their pay, which being refused, they quietly walked away. The Mayor has sworn in twenty-five special police to-night.

## BIRTHS.

NEALLEY—April 16, to the wife of Dr. George F. Nealley a son.

## DEATHS.

LANE—In this city, April 12, after a protracted illness, of consumption, Miss Minnie F. Lane, aged 23 years.

Funeral will leave residence of Mrs. L. E. Lane, cousin of deceased, No. 30 Oak-av., Tuesday, April 17, at 1 p. m., promptly, by carriages to Grace Episcopal Church, Wabash-av., where services will be held at quarter before 2 o'clock, the Rev. Clinton Locke officiating. All are invited.

☞ Baltimore (Md.) and Burlington (N. J.) papers please copy.

BUSH—April 16, Marie Bush, infant daughter of Edward J. and Maria A. Bush, aged 7 months and 23 days.

Funeral from residence, 418 South Jefferson-st., Wednesday, April 18, at 10 o'clock, by carriages to Calvary.

SMITH—April 16, Mary M., wife of Charles W. Smith.

Will be buried at Belvidere on Wednesday.

☞ New York, Brooklyn, and St. Louis papers please copy.

CONWAY—At residence, No. 7 Artesian avenue, at 10 o'clock p. m., April 16, Sarah E., beloved wife of Richard F. Conway.

Funeral notice hereafter.

## AUCTION SALES.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
Auctioneers, 118 & 120 Wabash-av.

(ESTABLISHED JANUARY, 1856).
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
COMMISSION AUCTIONEERS,
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO
SALES OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
AT PRIVATE DWELLINGS.
REGULAR FURNITURE SALE
EVERY SATURDAY AT SALESROOMS,
NOS. 118 & 120 WABASH-AV.

ABSOLUTE SALE
Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry,
GOLD CHAINS, &c.,
AT AUCTION,
This (TUESDAY) Morning, April 17, at 10 o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms, 118 and 120 Wabash-av., cor. Madison-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BANKRUPT SALE.
ENTIRE STOCK OF
A. M. SEARLES,
STOVE DEALER,
TUESDAY Morning, April 17, at 10 o'clock,
At Store 150 Lake-st.
The Stock consists of Cook Stoves, Ranges, and Littlefield Heaters.
Office Furniture, Safe, Horse, Wagon, Harness, &c.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

WEDNESDAY TRADE SALE.
Crockery, Glass-Ware, Cutlery,
Carpets, and Oil-Cloths,
30 Brls Pure Cider Vinegar,
WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 18, at 10 o'clock,
at our salesrooms, 118 and 120 Wabash-av.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

THURSDAY TRADE SALE.
DRY GOODS,
WOOLENS, CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES,
200 CASES STRAW GOODS,
Thursday, April 19, at 9:30 o'clock,
At Butters & Co.'s Auction Rooms, second floor.
City and Country Merchants will always find full lines of salable goods at our sales.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE
GENTEEL FURNITURE,
Brussels Carpets, Etc.,
AT DWELLING 16 ELDRIDGE-COURT,
THURSDAY MORNING, April 19, at 10 o'clock.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

GENTEEL FURNITURE
PIANOFORTE, ETC.,
At Dwelling No. 11 Centre-av.,
FRIDAY MORNING, April 20, at 10 o'clock, we shall sell the entire Furniture, consisting of Parlor Sets, Marble-top Chamber Sets, Marble-top Tables, Sideboard, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Hair Mattresses, Bedding, Pianoforte, together with the complete furnishings of a 12-room house.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BANKRUPT SALE.
ENTIRE STOCK OF
BOOKS, STATIONERY, MAPS, &c.
Of J. W. Goodspeed, Bankrupt,
At Store 192 South Clark-st.,
MONDAY Morning, April 23, at 10 o'clock.
The whole consisting of a general assortment of Miscellaneous Books, Family Bibles, Pamphlets, Maps, Charts, Chromos, Engravings, about 800 gross Steel Pens, Pencils and Penholders, Badges, &c., Sewing Machine, Iron Safe, Church Bell, Letter Press, three Office Desks, Stove, Store Fixtures, &c., &c., all of which will be sold without reserve.
ROBERT E. JENKINS, Assignee.
WM. A. BUTTERS A CO., Auctioneers.

By HIRAM BRUSH,
Superior Furniture
at Auction at private residence, 746 Michigan-av.,
TUESDAY, APRIL 17, 10 A. M.,
Will be sold Parlor Suits, Easy Chairs, Lounges, marble-top Card Table, one good French Plate Mirror, Lace Curtains, Lambrequins, 5 marble-top Dressing-Case Chamber Sets, marble-top Bureau Sets, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Commodes, Tables, Mirrors, Hair Mattresses, Bedding, Dining-Room and Kitchen Furniture, Plated-Ware, China, Stoves, Refrigerator, etc.; also all Brusels and Ingrain Carpets in other story house, all in good order.
HIRAM BRUSH, Auctioneer.

By HIRAM BRUSH.
MANUFACTURERS' SALE OF SUPERIOR
SILVER-PLATED WARE
AND
FINE TABLE CUTLERY.
To close the Estate of the
TAUNTON SILVER-PLATE COMPANY,
TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION,
AT STORE 152 STATE-ST.,
On TUESDAY, April 17, at 10 o'clock a. m., 2 p. m., and 7:30 evening, and continue every day until the entire stock is sold.
All the goods are warranted first-class, bearing the trade-mark of the factory, and will be sold without reservation or limit to close the estate of the
TAUNTON SILVER-PLATE CO.
By order of JOHN H. SWAIN, Treasurer.

By ROBERT SOMERVILLE.
GREAT SALE OF PAINTINGS.
THE PRIVATE COLLECTION OF
Mr. James L. Claghorn,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION
IN NEW YORK,
April 18 and 19, at the Association Building.
The collection comprises
RARE AND IMPORTANT SPECIMENS
by celebrated masters of the French, German, English, American, Roman, and Spanish schools, viz.:
Alma-Tadema, Andr Achenbach, Bouguereau, Brion, Bierstadt, Boughton, Rosa Bonheur, Corot, Church, Comte, Compte-Calix, Courbet, Diaz, Daubigny, Jules Dupre, Escoruro, Fromentin, Gifford, Herbsthoffer, Inness, Knaus, Lumiuais, Madrazo, Maccari, Merle, Pasini, Riefstahl, Th. Rousseau, Adolph Schreyer, Troyon, Voltz, Zamacois, and others.
Now on exhibition at the Kurtz Gallery, No. 6 East Twenty-third-st., on Madison Square, New York.
The sale will be under the supervision of Messrs. M. KNOEDLER & CO., successors to Goupil & Co., No. 170 Fifth-av., N. Y., who will answer all communications relating to this sale, supply catalogues, receive orders, etc.
ROBT. SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

BABBITT'S TOILET SOAP.

BABBITT'S TOILET SOAP.

Unrivaled for the Toilet and the Bath. No artificial and deceptive odors to cover common and deleterious ingredients. After years of scientific experiment the manufacturer of B. T. Babbitt's Best Soap has perfected, and now offers to the public The FINEST TOILET SOAP in the World. *Only the purest Vegetable Oils used in its manufacture.*

For Use in the Nursery it Has No Equal.

Worth ten times its cost to every mother and family in Christendom. Sample box, containing 3 cakes of 6 ounces each, sent free to any address on receipt of 75 cents. Address

B. T. BABBITT, New York City.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

A PERFECT TOILET SOAP.

First among the requisites of the toilet is a good article of Soap, but to procure it is not always an easy matter. Many of the most expensive Soaps in the market are made from coarse and delectorious materials, and their delicate coloring and fragrant perfume too often conceal the most repulsive impurities. The disclosures recently made public regarding this subject are positively startling, and deserve serious consideration. Scented Soaps are now known to be extremely objectionable, especially if applied to the head; injuring the hair, irritating the scalp, and inducing severe headaches. The character of the ingredients may be inferred from the statement of a gentleman who makes the scenting of Soaps his business; he recently declared that persons engaged in this employment were short-lived; from seven to ten years being the longest period during which the occupation could be followed.

The difficulty of procuring a perfectly pure article of Toilet Soap is at last obviated, however, thanks to the enterprise and chemical skill of Mr. B. T. Babbitt, of New York, the world-renowned Soap Manufacturer, whose immense establishment is by far the largest of its kind in the United States. The renown of Mr. Babbitt's various productions has for many years been widely disseminated, but this latest success is the appropriate crown to the numerous victories already achieved.

After years of patient labor and scientific experiment, Mr. Babbitt has succeeded in perfecting the composition of the finest toilet soap ever introduced. The principal ingredients are the purest vegetable oils; the manufacturing processes are entirely new and original, and the result is simply unparalled in this department of industry.

"B. T. Babbitt's Toilet Soap" is the trade-mark by which this elegant toilet luxury is designated, and for application to the delicate skin of infants, children, and ladies, it is altogether unequaled in its emollient properties. The Soap is *not perfumed*, the ingredients being of such absolute purity as to require no aid from chemistry to disguise inferior materials. The most refined taste considers the absence of artificial perfume the perfection of sweetness, and the peculiar characteristic of B. T. Babbitt's Toilet Soap renders it the most healthful and agreeable article of the kind ever manufactured.

Though specially desirable for the use of ladies and children, this soap is equally appropriate for gentlemen's toilet, and as it makes a heavy lather it is also one of the finest soaps for barbers' use. It is just being placed upon the market, but the demand for it will soon become general.—*New York Tribune.*

B. T. BABBITT, New York City.

AUCTION SALES.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
68 and 70 Wabash-av.

REGULAR TRADE SALE
DRY GOODS,
TUESDAY, APRIL 17, 9:30 a. m.
CLOTHING, CARPETS, New Lines of New Goods.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

791 WABASH-AV.
On Tuesday, April 17, at 10 o'clock,
ELEGANT FURNITURE,
CARPETS AND PIANO,
Parlor Sets, Dressing Case Sets, Marble-top Tables, Mirrors, Turkish Easy Chairs, Camp Chairs, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Extension Tables, Dining Chairs, Refrigerator, Cook Stove, China, Glass and Silverware, Oil Paintings, English Body Brussels and Three-Ply Carpets, a first-class Chickering Piano, nearly new, cost $650.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctrs.

GREAT AUCTION SALE
OF
BOOTS, SHOES,
AND
SLIPPERS,
On Wednesday, April 18, at 9 1-2 a. m.,
Which will include Fine Lines of CHICAGO-MADE MEN'S AND WOMEN'S WEAR. Also, a Bankrupt Stock of Women's, Misses', and Children's Wear, in prime condition and regular sizes.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
68 & 70 Wabash-av.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.,
Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.
For TUESDAY, April 17, at 9:30 a. m., we hold our regular sale at store.
NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE,
and General Household Goods, Carpets, Stoves, &c., &c.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

ELEGANT
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
Brussels Carpets, Pier Mirrors, Fine Engravings, &c.,
AT AUCTION,
AT PRIVATE RESIDENCE, ELLIS-AV.,
(Second house south of Brooks-st.),
Wednesday Morning, April 18, at 10 o'clock.
The entire Household Furniture of family declining housekeeping. Parlor Suits, Chamber Sets, Brussels Carpets, Pier Mirrors, Chairs, Tables, China, and Crockery. A fine collection of Rare and Beautiful Engravings, Oil Paintings, French Clocks, Ornaments, &c., &c. Take Cottage Grove-av. cars to Thirty-ninth-st.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.

By WM. F. HODGES & CO.
CATALOGUE SALE OF
ELEGANT FURNITURE
At the Private Residence 66 Park-av.,
Between Paulina and Page-sts.,
This Tuesday Morning, April 17, at 10 o'clock.
WM. F. HODGES & CO., Auctioneers,
No. 662 West Lake-st.

By WM. MOOREHOUSE & CO.
Auctioneers, 274 and 276 East Madison-st.
FOR WEDNESDAY'S SALE
WE HAVE
The Best Display of the Season
IN
NEW FURNITURE
And Second-hand Furniture.
ONE ELEGANT PIANO, ETC., ETC.

By L. MOSES & CO.,
Auctioneers, 25 East Washington-st.
Tuesday, April 17, 9:30 a. m., Sale of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, Jeans, Cottonades, Hosiery, Notions, &c.
A line of Men's and Boys' Suits.

RADDIN & CLAPP,
83 and 85 Wabash-av., Auction and Commission Merchants in Boots and Shoes, will hold their seventh great spring sale of Boots and Shoes Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock.
Buyers will do well to call and examine our sample line. Bankrupt stock will be sold at 1 o'clock.
RADDIN & CLAPP,
Auction and Commission Merchants.

CONFECTIONERY.

CANDY
CELEBRATED throughout the Union—expressed to all parts. 1 lb and upward at 25, 40, 60c per lb. Address orders GUNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago.

OIL-TANKS.

WILSON & EVENDEN,
OIL TANKS
AND SHIPPING CANS,
47 & 49 West Lake Street,
CHICAGO.
[illegible]

MACHINERY.

HO! FOR THE BLACK HILLS!
Stamp Mills, Engines, and Boilers on hand at F. W. GATES, SONS & CO., Old Eagle Works.